The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Re-Engagement for a Few Nights Longer of Madame CELESTE And of the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal Lyceum, London.

On This (WEDNESDAY), JUNE 6, 1860.

The performance will commence with (for the second time in this city), the highly Popular Grand Military Drama, entitled THE FRENCH SPY; OR, THE SIEGE OF CONSTANTINA.

Victoire de Merie - Madame Celeste
Henri St. Alme - Madame Celeste
Hamet - Madame Celeste

To conclude with (First Time) an Original Extravaganza founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias .. Mr. John Rouse
King Thrushbeard .. Miss Kate Saville
Princess Imperious .. Miss Hudspeth

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—3s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Continued Success of Miss LOUISE KEELEY.
Every Evening Messrs. Bruce Norton, W. Ellerton, and E. D. Lyons.
On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 6,

The performances will commence with (fifth time in Dublin), Stirling Coyne's Celebrated Drama, (in Four Acts), entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS.

Tom Trumper - Mr. E. D. Lyons
Gabriel Plummypot - Mr. W. Ellerton

After which the Once Exceedingly Popular Historico, Zoological Burlesque, by the late Albert Smith, Esq., entitled VALENTINE AND ORSON; OR, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

King Pippin - Mr. Bruce Norton
Valentine - Miss Louise Keeley
Orson - Mr. W. Ellerton

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Pelham Dodge - Mr. W. Ellerton
Jeremiah Clip - Mr. E. D. Lyons

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

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Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster.

This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Buline, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera.

The City of Dublin Bell Ringers.

Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London.

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume.

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Entertainments will take place in the Concert Hall.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

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READINGS FROM THE POETS.

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Begs leave to announce that she will give the Third of the Series, ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

SYLLABUS.

Part I.

The Irish Emigrant ... Hon Mrs. Blackwood.
Othello (scenes from) ... Shakspere.
Dora ... Tennyson.
The Well of St. Keyne ... Southey.
Hamlet (selections) ... Shakspere.
The Dying Christian ... Pope.
The Charge of the Six Hundred (by special desire) ... Tennyson.

Part II.

Merchant of Venice (Trial scene) ... Shakspere.
School for Scandal (by desire) ... Sheridan.
Byron's Farewell to his Wife ... Byron.
Lord Ullin's Daughter ... Campbell.
May Queen—two parts (by special desire) ... Tennyson.
Nothing to Wear ... Butler.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock precisely, by Captain Richard W. Litton, late of 40th Regt. of Foot.

Reserved seats, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket to admit Five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

To be had of Messrs. Moore and Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Cranfield and Herbert, Grafton-street; Curry and Muggo, Sackville-street.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETINGS,
GOD WILLING,
On SATURDAY EVENING, at EIGHT O'CLOCK.

LOMBARD-STREET TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. J. D. POWELL, in the WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL, LOMBARD-STREET, On THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th of JUNE inst. Subject:—"The Wines of Scripture." Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock. Admission Free.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHOENIX PARK.

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DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 48, WESTLAND-ROW, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of considering the provisions for raising additional capital contained in the Dublin and Wicklow Railway (Gorey Extension) Act 1859, and the Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway (Enniscorthy Extension) Act 1860, and for the purpose of authorising such additional capital to be raised in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, and with such right of voting, as the meeting may determine.

GEORGE HANCOCK, Chairman.
ARTHUR MOORE, Secretary

48, Westland-row Dublin, 1st June, 1860.

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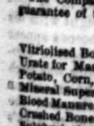
R. H. MONSELL, Manager.

6th June, 1860.



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PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 18, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £35,306 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agent for Dublin:

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £220,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman.

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF H.M.'S TREASURY, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS are given by the COMBINATION OF LIFE ASSURANCE WITH GUARANTEE, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 50 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the WHOLE of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE..........64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE..........4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND..........£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE..........£179,083 11 11

LIFE ASSURANCE.

1860.

POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.

During the year 1859, 805 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of £449,212 0 0

Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.

NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.

At the last investigation, 31st December, 1855, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.

The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.

Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.

DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March, 1860.

DUBLIN BRANCH,
87, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 24, College-green.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
HENRY DOWNS, 3, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.
Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to

J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or
J. T. HAMERTON, 81, Upper Sackville-street,
Agents for Dublin.

Legal Notices.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of Michael O'Brien, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY NEXT, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns'-quay, Dublin, the following Houses and Premises situate in and near the town of Nenagh, in the barony of Lower Ormonde, in the county of Tipperary.

Lot 1—Two Houses in the town of Nenagh, producing the nett rent or yearly value £17 17s. 5½d.; poor-rate valuation is £19.

Lot 2—Plot of Ground, and Five Houses in Pound-street, Nenagh, producing the nett yearly rent of £12 17s. 5d.; poor-rate valuation is £30.

Lot 3—Two Houses, Offices, and Gardens in Pound-street, Nenagh, unincumbered. The estimated nett annual value is £43 7s. 6½d.; poor-rate valuation is £24 5s.

Lot 4—Premises in Castle-street and Pound-street, Nenagh, producing the nett yearly rent £36 16s. 11½d.; poor-rate valuation is £31.

Lot 5—Dwellinghouse, Out-offices, Gardens, Orchard, and Plot of Ground thereunto belonging, in the town of Nenagh, and Two Fields, containing 6a. 1r. 14p. plantation measure, adjoining said town, poor-rate valuation is £34 1s. 9d.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1860.

C. R. DOBBS, Examiner.

OBSERVATIONS.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 are held under lease for lives renewable for ever. Draughts of grants in fee farm of those lots have been approved of on behalf of the owner in fee, and such grant will be executed to the purchaser.

Lot 5 is held under lease for 999 years, from 25th March, 1782.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court;

JOHN GLEESON, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 24, Eustace-street, and Limerick;
JEREMIAH BERRY, Solicitor, No. 11, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin;
FRANCIS KIERNAN, Solicitor, No. 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and Nenagh;
WILLIAM CAREY, Esq., Solicitor, 43, Dame-street, and Nenagh.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

In the matter of the Estate of James Browne, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in seven lots, as particularised in the printed rental, the fee and inheritance of the Townland of Gortaleva, comprising the House and Demesne of Brownville, the House and Land of Riverview, and the House and Lands of Albano, together with the residue of the Townland of Gortaleva, containing, in the whole, 374a. 2r. 8p. statute measure, situate within two and a half miles of the Town of Galway, in the Barony of Moycullen, and County of the Town of Galway aforesaid; held in fee, free of quit-rent, which is to be redeemed. Also Houses and Premises situate in Flood-street and Merchants'-road, in the said Town of Galway, held on terminable leases, as stated in rental, in the following lots:—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure by Survey. A. R. P.	Nett Yearly Rent. £ s. d.
1	Brownville, being part of the Townland of Gortaleva ..	155 3 31	80 0 0
2	Riverview, part of same ..	26 2 6	18 17 5
3	Albano, part of same ..	32 0 37	20 0 0
4	Part of said Townland of Gortaleva ..	57 1 20	27 5 0
5	Part of same ..	51 2 22	33 7 0
6	Part of same ..	50 3 8	30 14 9
7	Town of Galway ..	House and Tenements held under two Leases	46 2 11

Dated this 21st day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 comprise the whole townland of Gortaleva. These lands are situate within 2½ miles of Galway, and about the mail coach road from Galway to Oughterard and Clifden, and are near to Lough Corrib, a portion of which bounds the property. The lands are of prime quality, consisting of meadow and pasture, and a small portion of bog; they are well supplied with water. Lots 1, 2, and 3, are let to tenants having valuable interests in the leases, as particularised in the printed Rental. The remainder of the Lands, consisting of 159a. 3r. 10p. statute measure, is held by tenants from year to year. The rents payable by these tenants were temporarily reduced during the famine years, and owing to a receiver having been appointed in Chancery, some years since, the owner was prevented from restoring the rents to the previous amounts, or adjusting them to the present improved condition of the neighbourhood. The tenants are peaceable and orderly, and the property contains many sites eligible for villas, with easy access to the sea at Barna. From portion of the property there are magnificent views obtained of Menlo Castle, and the surrounding scenery. The fishing in the river adjoining is excellent, and there is a canal communicating from the river to the lake, bounding the property, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen, and is navigable its entire length.

Offers for purchase of any of the Lots will be received by the owner, or his solicitor, up to the 15th day of June, 1860, but not after, and submitted to Judge Hargreave for approval.

For rentals and further particulars, apply to

JAMES BROWNE, Esq., the Owner, 27, Hardwicke-street, Dublin;
JAMES FORBES, Esq., the Receiver, Galway;
Mr. PATRICK CLAYTON, High-street, Galway;
Messrs. MULLENS, and KYNE, Cross-street, Galway;
Mr. MICHAEL HENNESSY, Eyre-square, Galway;
Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and JOHNSON, Solicitors having the carriage of proceedings, 103, Capel-street, Dublin, and Victoria Chambers, Belfast; or to
Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.

CATTLE MARKET, SMITHFIELD.

FOR SALE.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 343rd Section.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1860, on the Premises,

WEST ARRAN-STREET, SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN,

At the hour of One o'clock, p.m.,

The following valuable Leasehold Interests, in One Lot, viz.:—

The Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as Nos. 6 and 7, West Arran-street, held under an agreement for a lease for sixty-five years, from 29th September, 1816, subject to the yearly rent of £25 16s. 11d.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises formerly known as No. 11, Phoenix-street, with the two small Houses adjoining, held by agreement for a lease for fifty-eight years, from 25th March, 1829, subject to the yearly rent of £20, late currency, but in lieu of which an abated rent of £16 has been accepted.

Also, the Plots of Ground and Premises, known as No. 1, Smithfield, held under a lease for sixty years, from 29th September, 1826, subject to the yearly rent of £50 sterling.

Also, that other Plot of Ground and Premises formerly known as the small House and Yard in West Arran-street, adjoining No. 1 Smithfield, held under lease for thirty-one years from 1st January, 1856, subject to the yearly rent of £7 sterling, all being in the parish of St. Michan, and city of Dublin.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

All the Houses which formerly stood upon these Plots have been removed, and there is now erected on the site a large and substantial slated building, forming the Cattle Market of the firm of David Rogerson and Co., Cattle Salesmasters, having a standing for upwards of 200 head of cattle.

For further particulars, statement of title, and conditions of sale, apply to

NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street;
WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;
CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or the Auctioneers,
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay;
NUNN AND JONES, Solicitors, having the carriage of the sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

THE FINE ARTS.

Sale of a Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings, (Chiefly by the Old Masters).

Also several Water-Colour Drawings and Engravings, in suitable Frames;

Together with a choice selection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, (The entire being consigned by Private Gentlemen for Unreserved Sale).

Amongst the Paintings will be found specimens by the following Artists, viz:—

Velasquez,	R. di Tivoli	Terburgh
Spagnoletto,	Karl du Jardin,	Heughtenburgh,
Bolognese,	Wouvermanns,	Both,
Tempesta,	Panini,	Brill,
Herremans,	Teniers,	Gainsboro,
		Wilson, &c.

THE whole of which will be described in Catalogues and Sold by Auction in the Picture Gallery, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. On THURSDAY, JUNE 7th, 1860, Commencing at One o'clock.

JOHN LITTLEDALE and Co., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

** The Coins at the Conclusion of the Sale.

AUCTION OF SHERRY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At our Office, Commercial-Buildings, On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 7th JUNE, At Two o'clock, to follow the Sugar Sale, Seven Quarter Casks SHERRY WINE, imported in 1856, To close outstanding Accounts.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, 31st May, 1860.

Sermons.

DUBLIN.—ZION CHAPEL, KINGS' INNS-STREET.

RE-OPENING SERVICES.

The above place of Worship, which, for some weeks has been closed for repairs, painting, &c., will (D.V.) be re-opened for Divine Worship, on THURSDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1860, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. HENRY ALLON, of London.

Morning Service to commence at Twelve, and the Evening at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Also on the Sabbath following, (June 10th), the re-opening Services will be continued, when the Rev. W. URWICK, D.D., will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and the Rev. DAVID HARDING, the Pastor, in the Evening, at Seven o'clock.

Collections will be made after each of the above Services, in aid of the Funds for Painting and Improving the Chapel.

Music.

PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE OR HIRE On most moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

PIANOFORTES CONTAINING THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

Pianofortes of the newest and most approved construction, by the best London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.

HARPS, by Erard and other Makers.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.

A large collection of Second-hand Instruments at very low prices.

BUSSELL'S,

7, WESTMORELAND-STREET (Corner of Fleet-street).

Instruments Lent on Hire.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, WESTLAND-ROW.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS,

Black Glaces, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Cross-overs, Coloured Broches and Chenes, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices.

FRENCH RIBBONS,

Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths, Laces in all the new and fashionable colours, Mauve, Oudine, Magenta, Louise, and Rose de The, Velvets and Sashes, French Flowers, French Feathers.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS,

In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season; Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine. Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES, Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness.

COMMERCIAL HALL,
91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET,
42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.

A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Rochedale, and Silked Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huse Poplins, Barege Anglais, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.

They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting, Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c. Childrens' Dresses, Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c., All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.

12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRESH ARRIVALS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

In all the leading Richmond, Leamington, Victoria, Turban, and other shapes.

An immense variety of Trimmed BONNETS, in straw and Crinoline, &c.

MOURNING BONNETS, in endless variety.

A tremendous Stock of BONNET RIBBONS, much under value.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,

And well worthy the attention of all buyers.

BARNARDO'S CHEAP STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSES, 36, MARY-STREET, and 4, DAME-STREET.

£4.

THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
TAILORS,
4, GRAFTON-ST.

NO. 59, GRAFTON-STREET.

MESDAMES GRADY and O'NEILL

Have the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry that Miss GRADY has returned with an exquisite selection of the latest novelties in Paris and London Fashions, comprising Children's and Infants' Attire, Berceaunettes, Babies' Baskets, &c., &c., Ladies' Underclothing, Stays, Morning Dresses, French Steel Petticoats, Castle's Patent Corsets, Millinery, Parasols, Muslin and Lace Sets in great variety, Zouave Jackets and Vests.

Wedding Orders and Foreign Outfits executed on the shortest notice.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET,

Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.

P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width; Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table-Covers, all kinds; Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamtulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth,
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An Inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT, 25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

R. SPARKS

Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS, which he will sell at very moderate prices.

25, Suffolk-street.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;

and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.

THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant.
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry at present in Dublin to inspect their splendid stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DITTO, AND CARVERS, T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.

T. and O'N.'s Stock of the Celebrated Peruvian Steel Razors, Dublin make, and Patent Four-sided Razor Strops, of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.

THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS

We have received from the first London Makers A large assortment of the Newest Designs in BRONZED TEA URNS AND SWING KETTLES.

J. E. and Co, desire to call attention to their splendid Stock of the above, and also to their IRON BEDSTEADS, with Mattresses complete, including the Iron Chair Sofas, suitable either for a Chair, a Sofa or a Bed.

We would particularly call attention to Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, by means of which the expense of cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished.

In REGISTER GRATES our stock is fully assorted.

Among the many other articles which might also be named, we would particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—

Moderateur Lamps, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Table Cutlery,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks,
Tea Sets, &c.;
French Eight-day Clocks,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Papier Mache Tea Trays, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,

Manufacturers of the PATENT GAS WORKS for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Colleges &c.

GAS FITTERS, BRASS FOUNDERS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.

This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.

It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.

All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Mill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. E. MOONEY, 38, Summer-hill, Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
☞ Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—

THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON,
CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET,

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia regiments.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S SUPERIOR SPOONS FORKS, and CUTLERY.

All warranted, and taken back if not approved of.

Ivory-Handled Table Knives, 12s. 6d. and 15s. and 20s. per dozen.
Ivory-Handled Dessert Do., 10s., 12s., and 15s. per doz.
Do. do. Carvers, 4s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. per pair.
Electro-Plated Table Forks and Spoons, 25s. and 32s. per doz.
Do. do. Dessert do. 18s. and 25s per doz.
Do. do. Tea Spoons, 10s. and 16s. per doz.
Solid Argentine Table Spoons and Forks, 12s. and 15s. per doz.
Do. do. Dessert, 10s. per doz.
Do. do. Tea Spoons, 4s., 5s., and 6s per doz.

THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BRUSH, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, AND GENERAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, 23 & 24, NORTH-EARL STREET.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet those parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it.

ARTHUR MARLOW,
Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer,
Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer
29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO.,
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Or from
JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
80, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—

FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 4d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, ... 2s. to 2s. 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s.

Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.

Orders by letter carefully attended to.

Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

WM. POWER, Proprietor.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power!
Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES.

Are justly Recommended by Smokers.
A SAMPLE FREE for 12 Stamps, at
E. KERVIL'S
WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860.

To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return.

The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE.

A careful *trial and comparison* with Guano or any other Artificial Manure *will prove this to be the case*.

Prices Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application.

JAMES PERRY,
Dublin Chemical Manure Works,
DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE;
Office, 13, [illegible]-quay,
DUBLIN.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and unbroken. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied.

A. PALMER,
6, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Cards.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. STEREOSCOPES, OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES, at greatly reduced prices, At 32, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO. 28, William-street, Dublin.

INDIA PALE ALE. WILLIAM WHITWELL & CO.'S STORES, No. 1, WILLIAM'S-ROW, BACHELOR'S-WALK, DUBLIN. Agent—WILLIAM POLSON.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF, MANUFACTURED, 7, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Venders. Late of 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY in great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.

The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and are now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz.: a steady white light, and burning [illegible] the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 86, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. [illegible]—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

[illegible] containing 16 varieties. [illegible] SIMPSON, AND CO.'S

PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS.

[illegible]

Wants.

A Respectable Woman, who understands soups, [illegible] made dishes, creams and jellies, if required, and also care of a dairy; has long and satisfactory discharge, and is highly recommended by the lady she lived last with.—Address "E. M.," 18, Merrion-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

A smart, active Woman, who is but a few days disengaged, wants a Situation as Cook, or Cook and Thorough Servant, in a respectable family; she understands soups, pastries, and made up dishes, and has satisfactory discharge, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and has no objection to the country.—Address to "M. B.," 39, North Earl-street, or 3, South [illegible]-street.

WILL be disengaged, on 1st July, a well-educated, quiet and sober man, a pensioner from the 92nd Highlanders; would take a situation where his wife could also be employed; the man would be found a most desirable person to attend an invalid, to take charge of a lodge, or as porter. The woman is a highly respectable person, and an excellent laundress; both parties are Scotch, and would be found most trustworthy.—Address "R. B.," care of Hospital Sergeant, Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Weekly Situation; he can read and write well; his wife would take care of an office and cook for one or two gentlemen; both are Protestants, and can be highly recommended; would go separate; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Please address, "G. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
113, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
113, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!

SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays at Ten a.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.

J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has been wanting.

Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation [illegible] contrary, it [illegible]

Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted, but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In fact the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.

Prepared only by J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. gratefully acknowledge their obligations to their Friends, for the [illegible] they have hitherto received. Anxious to [illegible] give satisfaction to their connections, they [illegible] Medicines with the resolution to devote to it their [illegible] sonal attention—to employ none but experienced and [illegible] tants, in order to ensure accuracy—to use uniformly the [illegible] most effective articles that can be procured—to render [illegible] derate as it is possible for any House that confines itself to [illegible] Medicine—and never to substitute an inferior article for [illegible] purpose of selling cheap. These are the grounds on which they claim the continued support of their Friends—on which they [illegible] the future favours of the Profession and the Public.

Bleeding, Cupping, the Application of Leeches, &c.

** Medicines delivered by Van to all parts of the City and Suburbs, and along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

Surgical Instruments and Appliances; Home and Foreign Mineral Waters; also every Drug, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Preparation in use.

MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, & 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance.—Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the muddle it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. Such ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF
W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.

"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN:

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY AND EVANS, of 23, Mary-street.

EPILEPSY, OR THE FALLING SICKNESS.

Those afflicted with this fearful malady will be made acquainted with a treatment which has cured very many, and afforded great relief in other cases, by sending a stamped directed envelope with a proper statement of the case (strict secrecy being guaranteed) to "Medicus," IRISH TIMES Office.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he has cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 88, Charter-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, &c. IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER [illegible]

[illegible]

B. HYAM AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

HYAM'S SUMMER INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES and OVERCOATS, in Meltons and Tweeds, Light Spring Cheviots, Viennas, Venetians, Llama Cloth, and Silk Alpacas. Prices 16s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 35s., and 63s.

HYAM'S JUVENILE COSTUME, displaying faultless adaptation to early age. Children's Belt Suits in new and beautiful materials. Prices 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s., and 26s. Light Spring Invernesses and Highland Capes and Overcoats, in New Designs. Prices 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 21s.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, and ETON JACKET-SUITS, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, and serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen. Prices, 15s. 6d., 21s., 26s., 30s., and 38s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of novel fabric, the very best cutters employed, the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Are prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—
Fine Black Frock .... 63s.
Do. Vest .... 15s.
Do. Trousers .... 30s.
Which they can recommend and engage.
This important manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are entrusted to artistes of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment. TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY). West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests, and People, come to the debate, in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on Wednesday Evening, June 6, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Does Sanctity belong to Rome, or to the Reformation?" Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

How can the Church of Rome be holy as to doctrine when she teaches her children to use such a prayer as "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul," wherein the same act of religious worship is given to Mary and Joseph which is given to Jesus? Would a Church, holy in doctrine, thus violate the First Commandment? What is idolatry?

How can the Church of Rome be holy in doctrine when she excludes the Bible from all her schools throughout Ireland, contrary to our Lord's instruction, who said, "sanctify them in truth: thy word is truth."—John, xvii. 17, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible.

How can the Church of Rome be holy when she desecrates the Sabbath, by allowing the people to work two hours on that day, as Dr. Cullen teaches in the catechism, "What every Christian must know?"

"Be ye also as living stones built up, a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God through Jesus Christ."—1 Peter, ii. 5, Dr. Cullen's cheap Bible. Could men who disregard God's Commandments, and lead wicked lives, offer up sacrifices acceptable to God?

"By their fruits ye shall know them."—Matt. vii. 20.

Compare the state of Protestant and Roman Catholic countries as regards the number of murders committed every year:—

In Protestant England the number is only four out of the million in the year. In Ireland, partly Roman Catholic, the number is nineteen out of the million in the year.

In France, more Roman Catholic than Ireland, the number is thirty-one out of the million in the year.

In Austria, still more Roman Catholic, the number is thirty-six out of the million in the year.

In Tuscany, where those who read the Scriptures are put in prison, the number is fifty-six out of the million in the year.

In the States of the Pope the number is one hundred and thirteen out of the million in the year.

In Naples the number is one hundred and seventy-four out of the million in the year.

The smallest number then of murders is committed in England, under Protestant teaching; and the largest number in the States of Italy, under Roman teaching.

The kingdom of Naples, where the largest number of murders is committed, has 16,455 monks, and 13,000 nuns—the largest number in any country in the world.

THE ERRIS DISTRESS.

The Erris Relief Committee met this day (31st May), the Rev. Mr. Jackson in the chair—when the following additional donations were handed in:—

	£	s.	d.
The Nation, per Rev. Mr. Malone	4	9	9
A Friend, per ditto	0	5	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	6	0
Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, per ditto	2	0	0
A. D. D., of Maynooth, per ditto	10	0	0
Rev. J. Corr, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps, per ditto	0	5	0
Anonymous, per ditto	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Clonmel), per ditto	0	2	0
R. L. N., Dublin, per Rev. Mr. Jackson	0	2	6
E. I. M., London, per ditto	0	5	0
A Friend, Tyrone, per ditto	1	0	0
Mrs. Rawson, Sheffield, per ditto	3	0	0
Rev. Wm. Marshe, Kent, per ditto	0	10	0
Collected by J. J. Nolan, Esq., Grafton-street	5	0	0
The congregation of Harold's-cross Church, per Rev. W. B. Askin, in addition to a former remittance of £30 already acknowledged	20	0	0
Handed in by Samuel Bournes, Esq.—			
S. C. M'Cormick, Esq., Dublin	1	0	0
C. O'Brien, Esq., per S. C. M'Cormack, Esq.	1	0	0
William Dyser, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
J. Metcalf, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
J. R. Hall, Esq., per ditto	0	10	0
Edward Hanrahan, Esq., per ditto	1	0	0
Henry Bewly, Esq., per Miss Banfield	2	0	0
George Twiss, Esq., per Rev. J. Hefferon	1	0	0
Mrs. Ormsby, per ditto	0	5	0
Miss White (Cork) per Miss Banfield	1	0	0
Handed in by Mr. John Cary—			
Richard O'Gorman, Esq., 23 Pembroke-street	5	0	0
Edward Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	4
Anthony Fox, Esq., 51, Dame-street	2	2	0
Messrs. Edward Fox & Co., Ushers'-quay	2	0	0

It was proposed by Lieutenant D. O'Connell, and seconded by the Rev. Patrick Malone—"That the thanks of the Committee be conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Askin, and the congregation of Harold's Cross Church, for their munificent donation of £50."

The Committee have learned with extreme regret, and with feelings amounting almost to indignation, that the Poor Law Commissioners discourage all private benevolence, alleging that it paralyses their efforts to compel the landlords and Guardians to meet the difficulty, and that the landlords could very well bear the burden.

The Committee beg to submit that, before the Commissioners would hazard such an assertion, they should have substituted inquiry, and made themselves sufficiently acquainted with facts. The Committee beg to state one for their information:—In the electoral division of Mangnaboe there are 124 families, 80 of whom are in urgent want of relief. Suppose the Commissioners do not insist upon the quarter acre test, and that the heads of all these families are left to hold possession and take care of their respective crops, whilst all the other members, making on the whole 320, enter the workhouse. The cost of maintaining these 320 paupers for three months, at 4d. per day each, would be £480. The total valuation of the electoral division, £381. The rate decessary, therefore, to meet this expenditure, would be £1 5s. 2d. in the pound, the half of which, together with a county cess of 2s. in the pound, would fall upon the very class requiring relief, thus insuring their complete ruin, and making permanent paupers of people whom a temporary relief now would render comparatively independent hereafter. The present workhouse would be filled by paupers from the electoral division alone, but this is only one out of fifteen electoral divisions over which the distress prevails.

The Committee are willing to admit that some electorial divisions have not suffered so much as others, but each must, under the operation of the Poor Law, bear its own amount of pauperism, and be liable for the rates of that amount.

The Committee fearlessly assert that the landlords, guardians, and Commissioners, could not meet the difficulty. Many of the landlords have strained every nerve, and involved themselves heavily in endeavouring to assist their tenantry. The people themselves have made extraordinary efforts to crop their little farms, and are they now to starve because the Poor Law Commissioners have formed an erroneous opinion upon the subject, resting their argument upon false premises and insufficient data? The Committee challenge inquiry on the subject, and will undertake to show an amount of destitution in this district that baffles all description, which is now but too manifest in its fearful consequences.

Already some of the people have been attacked with dysentery and swelling of the limbs, a fact which a medical gentleman has certified to the Committee this day, having been in attendance on some of these cases. This fact has filled the minds of the Committee with alarm, recollecting that such were the fatal symptoms of the famine of '47 and '48.

(Signed) JOHN CAREY, MICHL. MUNNELLY, C.C., Secretaries.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish. They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases. They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for inferior Watches. We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO., 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

A FAIR SWINDLER.—A female named Marguerine was on Saturday tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for a somewhat ingenious piece of swindling. An elderly man having made her acquaintance, she represented that she was very rich, and possessed some houses at Charonne; the old gentleman accordingly demanded her hand in marriage, and she promised it. The old gentleman presented her to his nephew, a young man named Fusery, who does a small business as a maker of gold and silver watch chains. "I can be very useful to you," said the woman, after a while, "as I have many acquaintances who will buy your chains." "Unfortunately," answered the young man, "I have no capital, and the bullion dealer from whom I procure my gold and silver will only give me credit for 5,000f. at a time." "Ah!" said she, "take me to him, and I will give my guarantee for you—for 7,000f., 8,000f.—any sum you like." The young man took her to the bullion dealer, whose name is Hirst, and that person believing that she was, as she represented, wealthy, consented to accept her guarantee for 7,000f. worth of metal to be supplied to Fusery. Afterwards she asked Fusery for a loan of 800f., and he readily made it; and next she got from him chains of the value of 400f. to, as she said, sell for him. She then, a few days later, wanted him to let her pawn for 2,000f. some of the ingots with which Hirst had supplied him. This excited his suspicion, and, having made inquiries, he learned that she possessed no property at all, and was of loose conduct. He subsequently ascertained that she had pawned the two chains she had got from him, and had tried to sell the pawn-ticket to a Jew. As this constituted swindling, he had her arrested. Called on for her defence, the woman said, "All I have to say is that M. Fusery has acted in a most infamous manner towards me. I became responsible for 7,000f. for him, and he causes me to be prosecuted." "Why, what impudence is yours!" cried the President; "you give a guarantee for 7,000f., though you are entirely without resources, and then you cheat the person for whom you gave the guarantee." The tribunal condemned her to a year's imprisonment and 25f. fine; it also ordered the pawn-ticket, which was seized, to be given to Fusery.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

A fractional improvement took place in the English Funds to-day, but was not sustained in Consols, which fell back to yesterday's quotation. New Threes, however, remained at the improved rate to the close. Prices here were almost identical with those of yesterday. New Threes for the account delivery improved slightly, but did not close strongly.

In Bank Shares the only transaction was in Royals, a few of which were exchanged at a reduced price. Bank Stock was inquired for at last quotation, and Nationals were on sale at 66.

In Steampacket Shares the dealings were confined to the City of Dublin (£50), which were firm at par.

In Atlantics an uneasy feeling appears to have been created by the proposed increase of capital, and shares were offered at a decline of one-quarter on last price. Buyers offered a very much lower rate. British and Irish were still in demand, at last quotations. Dundalk Steam were inquired for at 9½.

Mining Securities were inactive. The sole transaction was in Wicklow Copper Mines, which were dealt in at a decline of one-half. Carysfort Scrip were offered at 10s 6d; buyers would have given par. Connorrees were unchanged in value. Mining Co. of Ireland were in request at 13, sellers holding out for an advance of one-half.

General Mines were not dealt in, but indications of an improved feeling, in consequence of yesterday's meeting of that Company, were observable.

Amongst the Miscellaneous Securities, Consumers' Gas were offering, and Patriotic Insurance closed strongly at last price. Grand Canal Stock was very weak, and was offered for sale at 40, buyers being at a considerable distance.

The Railway Share Market showed in general much steadiness. Cork and Passage firmly maintained yesterday's improvement. Droghedas again realised par, and Kingstown Stock was steady, at last quotation. This security has been lately increased in extent by the absorption of the Half and Quarter Shares. Wicklows scarcely realised last price. Great Southern Stock was offered at 113, buyers offering ½ less. An increased rate was offered for delivery on 30th inst. Midland Shares were dealt in at a lower rate.

Preference Securities were unchanged in value, except in the case of Great Southern 4 per cent., which closed strongly, at an advance of three-eighths on yesterday's quotation.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES).)

Tuesday Evening, 5th June, 1860.

The state of the Corn trade, which, on Friday last, was only less depressed than on the Tuesday previous, has since assumed an appearance of firmness. Up to yesterday morning there was no likelihood of an immediate advance in prices, markets continuing dull, and flour and grain, according to the advices brought by the Asia, having declined in value in America. The report of the London market, however, received late in the day, showing an advance in wheat and flour, had the effect of giving some tone to business, and at our market to-day trade was firm, and sellers were not over-inclined to press sales at present rates. In wheat and oats, both of which were steady, some transactions took place, but the demand was not very active. Barley was not in request, but remained firm. For Indian corn, however, there were more buyers than at late markets, and fair sales were made.

The following are the quotations:—viz., White wheat, 30s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; red wheat, 30s. to 31s.; barley, 18s. to 23s.; oatmeal, 14s. to 17s.; Indian corn Galatz, and Odessa, 36s.; Ibraila, 35s. 6d; oats, 14s. 6d to 16s.; bakers' flour 16s. 6d to 21s.

The following were the London prices on Friday last of floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call, viz.:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 53s. to 54s.; Marianople, 53s. to 54s. per 492lbs.; Sandomirca, 50s. to 51s.; Polish Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; Galatz, 48s. to 50s., and Ibraila 46s. to 48s. per 480lbs.

Indian Corn—Galatz and Odessa, 34s. to 34s. 6d. per 492lbs.; Ibraila, 32s. 6d. to 33s., and Foxanian, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa and Danubian, 26s. to 27s.; and Taganrog, 26s. to 27s. per 400lbs.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s. to 33s. per quarter.

Rye—Danubian and Odessa, 30s. to 31s. per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s. 6d. to 21s. per quarter.

The latest advices from the French markets represent prices to be looking up, particularly for wheat and flour, which have advanced in most places. The crops are said to be still backward in that part of the Continent, and that a late harvest is anticipated.

With respect to cattle, the latest intelligence from markets and fairs, show no diminution in the demand for beef. Numerous buyers attend each fair, and quick sales are effected in beasts, and in almost all butchers animals. In the Clonmel pig market, on Monday, full prices were promptly obtained; and in the London and Liverpool markets held on the same day, beasts sold briskly, and at an advance on the former. Sheep, however, went off slowly in both places, but lambs, calves, and pigs, were steady, at very full currencies. The supply in London consisted of 4,270 beasts; 34,080 sheep and lambs; 371 calves, and 300 pigs; and in Liverpool there were for sale, on the same day, 848 beasts, and 10,040 sheep.

Regarding provisions, the supplies of Irish butter to the London market have been checked by foreign being had on easier terms. Some sales of best Clonmel were made at 108s. on board, and a few Limericks at 104s. landed, but third and fourth Corks declined about 3s. per cwt. The bacon market ruled slow; prime and fresh lots held their price, but there was a reduction in inferior qualities.

The Colonial wool sales in London, which terminated on Friday, closed, from the liveliness of the demand, at prices as high as in March; half of the wool offered having been taken for export, including nearly all the superior combing flocks. Some finer qualities of Australian met a particularly ready sale, and it is supposed that a very considerable portion of the wool bought at the above sales has been purchased for French houses. The demand in England, also, does not seem likely to be less active for some time than it is at present; prices continue to be well supported, and large quantities of English wool are taken for shipment to Belgium.

In their recent circular on the state of the trade, Messrs. Perkins and Robinson, observes as follows:—"The markets for the new clip have opened at very high prices, the demand of staplers are consequently raised. The current quotations for bright haired wethers and hoggs are 20d. per lb., and 22d. per lb., respectively, for old or new wools, but wethers are scarcely so free on sale as hoggets at these rates. English wools will, to all appearance, be a short supply."

The following were the prices of wool at Liverpool, on Saturday:—Laid Highland wool, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per lb.; white Highland wool, 14s. 6d. to 18s. per lb.; laid Cheviot (washed), 19s. 6d. to 26s. per lb.; laid Cheviot (unwashed), 17s. to 20s. per lb.; white Cheviot (washed), 32s. to 40s. per lb.

In the produce market there has been some activity.

Tea—A fair business has been done. In Liverpool, also, there appears to be a good feeling, but little doing in London.

Sugar—The sales for the past week have been on a considerable scale at full price. Coffee—Not much doing. Rice looking down. Saltpetre and tallow—firm. The prices of the latter in London, on yesterday were on the spot, 52s. 3d.; for June alone, 51s. 9d.; for August and September, 52s.; for October and December, 51s. 9d. to 52s.

Our readers will, no doubt, have observed with pleasure the efforts now making regarding the growth of flax in the South of Ireland. A valuable suggestion was made at the recent meeting of the "Munster Flax Improvement Society," the proceedings of which were published in this day's IRISH TIMES, to the effect that flax should not be cultivated in large quantities, such as five hundred acres, but should, rather form part of the ordinary crop. We think it useful to draw attention to this point, and trust that the local society which the promoters of the movement have been anxious to establish will work as beneficially as is anticipated.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 5.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
Account	95 ⅜
New Threes	93⅛ ¼ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅛ ¼
Account	95⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95 ⅛
Account	95 ⅜
New Threes	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅞ 5
Account	95
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Eastern Counties, 54⅝ ¾; Great Northern, 117; Great Western, 69⅞ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼ ½; London and North Western, 101⅝ 2⅛; London and South Western, 93½; Leeds Northern, 52½; Midland Stock, 117⅛ 16⅞; South Eastern, 86¼; York and North Midland, 81. Consols opened firm, and have advanced to 95⅛ to ¼ for money, and 95⅜ to ½ for the July account. There is not much business doing. Indian Loan 108⅝ ¾. Shares continue inactive, but firm in tone, and prices generally have advanced since opening. Canadian steady. French firm with improved rates. Lombards 1-16th to 3-16ths discount.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning with a slight access of firmness, and subsequently experienced an improvement, which was well maintained. The decisive and rapid success of the Sicilian struggle, coupled with the advance on the Paris Bourse, were the causes of the prevailing steadiness. About £3,000 in gold was bought by the Bank to-day. The principal movement in the Railway market has been a rise of nearly 1 per cent. in South Eastern. Other stocks also firm, and closed at a nearly general advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds opened quietly, but received a stimulus from news of a rise on the Paris Bourse combined with the more reassuring character of the advices from Eastern Europe. Market closed with firmness at an advance over Saturday's prices.

The improvement extended to the other departments of the Stock Exchange. The best bills are discounted at a reduction of ⅛ per cent from Bank minimum.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY.—Funds flatter, and Consols falling about one-eight per cent. Shares firm though inactive.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—Bourse flat; yesterday's advance not maintained. Rentes closed 69.58, or a fraction higher than on Saturday.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 5.

Exchequer Bills, 7 11½; Bank Stock, 228 30; Amberg, Nottingham, 6⅞ ¾; Caledonian, 91⅞ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54⅝ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78 9; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern A, 116 17; Great Western, 69½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 12 5-16; Do. New, 8½; Grand Trunks, 8½; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105¼; London and North Western, 101⅞ ½; London and South Western, 93¼ ¾; Leeds Northern, 52½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41⅞ 2⅜; Midland, 116⅞ 17; South Eastern, 85⅞ 6⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ¾; York and North Midland, 81½; Lombardos, par, to ⅛ premium. Consols opened firm at 95⅛ to ¼, and continued so until the arrival of French prices, when they declined, and closed 95 to ⅛. The settlement has also a larger bullion account than expected, the contango being 5-16 to ⅜. Shares very inactive, but under the influence of consols, declined about ⅛ per cent. upon the selling rates of the morning. Caledonian, the only exception having advanced to 91⅞ to ⅝. Canadas steady. Trunks 8 to ⅛. Westerns 12⅞ ⅛. French Shares a shade easier. Lyons 84⅛ to 5. Rentes come about 10 cents. lower.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 5.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅛
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93⅞
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅜
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 9th July	—
BANKS.	
Royal	27
STEAM.	
City of Dublin Halves	50
MINES.	
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	65
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	11⅞ x d
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Ditto Thirds	25
Dublin and Kingstown	201
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	6
Midland Great Western	52½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent perpetual	98⅞ 99
Londonderry and Enniskillen 6 per cent. Halves	12½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	5⅞
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th June. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞	93¼ ⅛	93⅞ ⅛	93⅞ ⅛
Ditto for Account	93⅞	93¼	93⅞		93¼	93⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92⅞ ⅜	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅛	92⅞ 93
Ditto for Account	92 ⅛	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	—	92⅞
Bank Stock						

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH]

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JUNE 5.—(Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report.)—An unusually large attendance of town and country millers at this market. Wheat sells freely to consumers at an advance of 2d per cental, but so far, not a large business done. A good sale for flour at full rates. Oats and oatmeal slow sale, but firmly held. Little doing in Indian corn, but late rates maintained.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JUNE 5.—Wheat 1s to 2s dearer than Friday. Millers do not buy freely, but holders very firm. Other articles unaltered.

HULL CORN MARKET, JUNE 5.—Fair supply of English wheat, which sold slowly at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Foreign in fair demand at about 1s advance. Linseed cake firm without change.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 5.—English and foreign wheat held for 1s per quarter advance, but demand very slow and sales trifling. Flour firm, but business not lively. Grinding barley neglected. Oats offered at Saturday's rates.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 5.—Cattle 747; sheep and lambs, 5,350; pigs, 447. Trade active, prices beef 8s 1d to 10s 6d; pork, 5s to 8s per stone; sheep, shorn 1d to 9½d per lb; lambs, £1 to £1 16s per head.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 5.—Sugar quiet, buying in freely. Coffee steady. Tea firm, not much doing. Rice—Of 2,500 casks Carolina about one-third sold, at 22s 6d to 25s, being 2s below previous value. Saltpetre quiet but firm. Tallow market firm, spot 52s to 52s 3d June alone 51s 9d; August, September, 52s; October, December, 51s 9d to 52.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 5.—Sugar market unaltered; 100 hhds. Demerara sold, at 39s. to 39s. 3d. Rice—A fair amount of business doing, upon slightly easier terms. Old Necransiesold at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Linseed firm, and in good demand. Saltpetre—No transactions. Rum—A good demand, at late low prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 5.—8000, bales cotton sold, including 500 on speculation and for export without change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JUNE 5.—Though there is more inquiry to-day than during the week immediately preceding the holidays, there is very little actual business going on, producers being indisposed to accept lower offers than those of Tuesday last.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JUNE 5.—No 1, 48s 9d to 49s 0d; mixed numbers warrants, 49s 9d to 50s 0d; No. 3, 48s 3d to 48s 9d. Market firm. Shipped this week, 12,213; last year 8,688.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 5.—Firsts, 108s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 72s; sixths, 62s. 1,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 4.—Oats, 14s to 16s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

At our market to-day fair supplies were brought forward, and were more actively displayed than last week. A good business in wheat and oats, at fully the prices of Friday; and some considerable sales of Indian corn were transacted. The following are the quotations:—

White wheat	30s 6d to 32s 6d	Indian corn	35s 0d to 36s 6d
Red do.	30s 0d to 31s 0d	Oats	14s 6d to 16s 0d
Barley	18s 0d to 23s 0d	Bakers' flour	16s 6d to 21s 0d
Oatmeal	14s 0d to 17s 0d		

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JUNE 4.—The supply of English wheat was moderate this morning, but of foreign our arrivals are liberal. The trade ruled firm, the unsettled weather of the last few days causing more disposition to hold stocks, and the English wheat sold at an advance of 1s per qr. For foreign wheat there was more inquiry, and a fair extent of business was done, a similar improvement being obtained. Flour was in good demand, at 1s per sack advance. Peas and beans remained without alteration. Barley sold slowly, and prices were about maintained. Of oats, arrivals are liberal, and we have a steady sale at the prices of this day week. There are at present a few cargoes left unsold on the coast, for which the extreme prices of last week are asked.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat—Essex and Kent, white, new, 47s to 58s; old, 48s to 58s per qr; red, new, 46s to 55s; old, 48s to 56s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 45s to 55s. Barley—malting, new, 30s to 36s; chevalier new, 00s to 00s; grinding, 28s to 30s; distilling, 30s to 31s. Malt—Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; Kingstown, Ware, and town made, 49s to 57s; fine, 60s to 70s; brown, 48s to 49s. Rye—new, 30s to 31s. Oats—English, feed, 22s to 27s; potato, 28s to 31s; Scotch, feed, 23s to 28s; potato, 28s to 31s; Irish, feed, white, 22s to 26s; fine, 26s to 29s; ditto black, 22s to 26s; fine, 27s. Beans—Mazagan, 34s to 40s; ticks, 37s to 39s; Harrow, 36s to 47s; pigeon, 46s to 50s. Peas—new, white, boilers, 36s to 41s; maple, 38s to 41s; grey, 36s to 38s. Flour—per sack of 280 lbs., town, households, 44s; fine, 46s to 50s; country, 37s to 39s; households 40s to 42s; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 37s to 38s.

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 4.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,407 firkins butter and 2,305 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 12,419 casks butter and 1,100 bales bacon. The moderate prices of foreign butter check the supplies of Irish to this market, particularly as the northern markets afford much higher rates; a few sales best Clonmel, &c., made at 108s on board; a few Limericks arrived sold at 104s landed; third and fourth Corks declined about 3s per cwt. Foreign sold well—Dutch, 106s. The bacon market ruled slow, prime fresh parcels fully supported late rates, but stale and middling lots sold lower. Hambro' declined 1s to 2s per cwt.

Stocks and Deliveries for the Week ending June 2.

	Butter. Stock.	Butter. Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Bacon. Delivery.
1858	4,930	1,550	4,010	1,740
1859	2,310	2,240	6,900	2,170
1860	2,200	1,280	3,910	2,738

LONDON CORN AVERAGES.

Wheat	4,544 qrs.	£2 14 11	Rye	10 qrs.	£1 15	0
Barley	115	1 17 4	Beans	101	1 18	8
Oats	341	1 6 5	Peas	—	0 0	0

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JUNE 2.—Scotch—There continues the same steady demand for good laid Highland from the trade for immediate wants, and prime being scarce commands full late rates; inferior continues neglected. White Highland is scarce. The market being pretty well cleared of good Cheviots, consumers are now obliged to be content with some of the inferior. Laid Highland wool per 24lbs. 11s to 12s 6d; white Highland do., 14s 6d to 18s; laid crossed do., unwashed, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; laid crossed do., washed 16s to 18s 6d; laid Cheviot do., unwashed, 17s to 20s; laid Cheviot do., washed, 19s 6d to 26s; white Cheviot do., washed, 32s to 40s. Foreign—The public sales in London have been brought to a close with a very firm tone. The demand is good here for all kinds, and anything useful offering commands a ready sale at fully late rates. Imports for the week, 10,050 bales; previously this year, 88,940 bales.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 4.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,722 head. In the corresponding week in 1859, we received 4,452; in 1858, 2,963; in 1857, 2,531; in 1856, 2,305; in 1855, 2,880; and in 1854, 2,369 head. Imports into London last week—From Rotterdam, beasts, 65; sheep, 324; lambs, 152; calves, 131; pigs, 8. Hambro', beasts, 48; sheep, 4,126; lambs, 16; pigs, 49. From Harlingen, beasts, 177; sheep, 1,552; lambs, 21; calves, 69; pigs, 4. From Ostend, calves, 8. Total, beasts, 290; sheep, 5,974; lambs, 189; calves, 208; pigs, 61. Yearly comparison of weekly imports. In 1859, beasts, 314; sheep, 3,126; lambs, 569; calves, 435; pigs, 8. In 1858, beasts, 210; sheep, 1,898; lambs, 324; calves, 452; pigs, 18; in 1857, beasts, 221; sheep, 1,777; lambs, 77; calves, 450; pigs, 16; in 1856, beasts, 79; sheep, 1,761; lambs, 240; calves, 285; in 1855, beasts, 546; sheep, 1,828; lambs, 245; calves, 604; pigs, 35; in 1854, beasts, 682; sheep, 1,808; lambs, 200; calves, 400. The show of foreign beasts to-day was limited; of sheep, tolerably good, notwithstanding that 2,000 head of the latter were lost whilst on passage from Hambro' during the late gales. Foreign calves come freely to hand. A very moderate supply of beasts was received fresh up this morning from our own grazing districts, and the general quality of the stock was very middling. The attendance of both town and country buyers was numerous, and all breeds sold freely at an advance on the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots readily produced fully 5s 6d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,200 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England 420 various breeds. No stock reached us from Ireland, and scarcely any supply came to hand from Scotland. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep, but prime breeds were comparatively scarce. The mutton trade was much less active, and last Monday's currency was barely supported. However, the best Downs realised 5s per 8lbs. There was a fair demand for lambs—the supply of which was moderate—at previous quotations. The best Downs from the Isle of Wight sold at 7s; from Essex, 7s 4d to 7s 8 per 8lbs. We had a good sale for calves, at quite 2d per 8lbs. above last week's prices. The top figure was 5s 10d per 8lbs. Pigs changed hands slowly; nevertheless the quotations were supported. It will be seen that, compared with last year, the value of stock is still very high. Apparently there is no prospect of any important decline in it. Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 0d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs to sink the offal; second quality beasts, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime large oxen, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 6d to 5s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; second quality sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; prime Southdown sheep, 5s 10d to 6s 0d; large coarse calves, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime small calves, 5s 4d to 5s 10d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 6s 0d to 7s 4d; suckling calves, 21s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 26s each.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.
[FROM THE MARK-LANE EXPRESS.]

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4.—Last week supplies of wheat and flour were fair, of foreign peas good, and of other grain moderate. The exports were 154 cwt. flour.

Of native wheat there were 5,346 qrs., of foreign 17,849 qrs., principally from the Baltic. The Kentish supply this morning was very short, that from Essex being only moderate; generally in poor condition, 1s. per qr. more was asked, and occasionally paid for fine red, but only 1s. advance could be generally quoted, the trade closing dull. Russian and fine Danish wheats were 1s to 2s per qr. dearer, but in Lower Baltic sorts there was little improvement.

The supply of country flour was 18,726 sacks, of foreign 3,566 sacks, 2,158 brls. Norfolks readily obtained 1s per sack advance, and the same improvement must be noted in French and American, but town sorts were unchanged.

Of British barley there were 913 qrs., of foreign 4,535 qrs. The trade was very slow for all descriptions, but there was no further reduction in value.

In malt business was heavy at former quotations.

The entire supply of oats was 21,398 qrs., of which 909 qrs. were English, 10 qrs. Scotch, 2,360 qrs. Irish, and 18,317 qrs. foreign. The previous week having put dealers pretty well into stock, there was little doing to-day, but former prices were still slowly realised.

English beans amounted to 613 qrs., foreign to 40 qrs. The trade was firm both for foreign and English.

Of native peas there were 98 qrs. only, of foreign 4,037 qrs., chiefly green feeding sorts from Odessa. English, from their scarcity, were full-priced, and foreign held at good prices.

The supply of Linseed was 5,191 qrs., with 2,316 qrs. exported. There were but few transactions in seed and cake, but prices remained without quotable change.

In the seed trade very little was doing. Canaryseed was rather dearer, but without briskness. Red Cloverseed steady at former prices. Tares mustardseed, and other seeds much as last quoted.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.
Theatre Royal—"The French Spy;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Fraud and Its Victims;" "Valentine and Orson;" to conclude with the "Widow's Victim."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Spain and Portugal (S.),	One p.m., June 8.
Constantinople,	Six p.m., June 8.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith. Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 2nd, amounted to 55,002 copies, making an average of 9,167 copies daily.

THE great success which we have met with since the opening of our New Concerns, at 4, D'OLIER-STREET, is the best proof that a discerning Public can fully appreciate the system we have adopted of selling Prime Goods extremely cheap. Our expenses are not one-fifth what they would be in a more leading thoroughfare, and of this we promise faithfully to give our Customers the advantage. We have First-class Shirts, beautifully made by hand, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., at least 12s. per dozen less than such quality is usually sold for. We invite particular attention to our Stock of Summer Gloves, Balbriggan Socks, Ties, Braces, Drawers, Vests, and every article in the Outfitting line. Please to observe that 4, D'OLIER-STREET is opposite to the Carlisle Building, and near the Bridge.
M'MAHON & CO. (formerly of Westmoreland-street.)

TROUSERS CUTTING. This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

We give EQUAL attention to EVERY department of our business; the result is that if a gentleman wants a COAT or VEST, we are prepared to suit his taste and requirements quite as satisfactorily as if he required a *Trousers* only.
KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE "IRISH TIMES" IS NOW PERMANENTLY ENLARGED TO TWENTY-EIGHT COLUMNS. Each column being considerably lengthened; thus giving over one-third more reading matter, and making it the Largest Daily Paper ever yet published in Ireland. Price, as heretofore, only ONE PENNY!!!

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

ANOTHER attempt was made in the House of Commons, last night, to destroy the Competitive System. The effect of Mr. Bailey Cochrane's motion would be to disgust the Civil Service Examiners with their position, and to hold them up to the country as persons suspected of partiality. Lord Stanley, as ever the defender of the Competitive System, remarked that those candidates who had been rejected had not failed in the higher branches of education, but in the lowest elements of the examination, such as spelling and arithmetic. We have received, from time to time, proofs of the low character of English teaching given at many of our public schools. There is an evident anxiety on the part of many teachers to push the education of youths rapidly forward, without sufficient attention to the less showy, but by no means less necessary, elements of education. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also opposed the motion of Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Bentinck traced the origin of the present dissatisfaction to the Treasury, which dispensed its patronage without examination—although that test of merit and fitness is more necessary for officials of the Treasury than for those of any other department. The whole subject will be brought before the House in a few days, when the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the competitive system will be presented. Mr. Lindsay moved for a Select Commission, to inquire into the organisation and management of the shipping employed in transporting troops, convicts, emigrants, stores, materials of war, &c. The most reckless extravagance prevails in these departments, and enormous sums are lost to the country, through the absence of a uniform and regular system. Mr. Lindsay's motion was not opposed by Government, and was approved of by Sir J. Pakington. But the evil cannot be remedied by establishing merely a uniform system of transport. There must be precision and preparation on the part of each separate department. Vessels have arrived at ports with heavy cargoes, and found no orders for the disposal of the article they carried. During the Crimean war, a ship laden with porter was anchored for weeks in Balaklava harbour, at a cost of some hundred pounds a day, and eventually the porter was brought back to London, though our troops were perishing from want of sustenance. Want of system is the prevailing error, not merely of the transport department, and inquiry, to be effectual, must take a wider range.

Two rival plans are now before the public for the construction of a telegraphic cable to America. Lord Palmerston last night stated that Government was ready to supply ships to sound the North Sea, and ascertain the nature of its bed, in order to test the practicability of laying a cable from Scotland to the Faro Islands, Greenland, and Labrador. We believe that difficulties present themselves in this route, at least, as great as those which are to be met with between Galway and America. As important improvements have been introduced into the method of constructing telegraphic cables, both as regards lightness and strength, it is to be hoped the Irish line will not be abandoned without a thorough and impartial investigation.

AFRICA is being pierced on all sides by the nations of the West. France and Spain on the North, England on the South, are represented by arms or commerce, by Government and civilisation. A few lines on the map of Central Africa mark out the traces of English travellers. These have not sought conquest or command. They went, with their lives in their hands, spreading the light of Truth in the desert, and teaching the children of Ham that a promise is reserved even for them. Dr. Livingstone, when in this city, by his picturesque descriptions, and the evident truthfulness of his narrative, created a deep interest for Africa. In Oxford and Cambridge he kindled up something of his own missionary spirit, and, as his parting words, he said, "I go back to Africa, to make an open path for "commerce and Christianity. Do you carry out the "work I have begun. I leave it with you." The formation of the "Oxford and Cambridge Mission," as it was then called, was the first fruits of Dr. Livingstone's address to the young and old of the English Universities.

The object of the mission is to establish one or more stations in Central Africa, "which may serve "as centres of Christianity and civilisation. It is sought not only to spread true religion, agriculture, and lawful commerce, but to extirpate ultimately the traffic in human flesh. It is proposed to send out six clergymen, with a Bishop at their head, a physician or surgeon, and a number of artificers, capable of conducting the various works of building, husbandry, and the cultivation of the cotton plant; not so much for the purposes of trade as to extinguish the slave trade, by providing the natives with remunerative employment. This is, indeed, a great scheme, and the cost cannot be estimated at less than £20,000, and £2,000 a year, for five years to come. At the expiration of that time, it is hoped the mission will be self-supporting.

The mission founded in Oxford was embraced earnestly by the University of Cambridge. The English people have been appealed to for aid, and have liberally responded. But it was most desirable that the University of Dublin should act in unison and sympathy with her elder sisters. She, too, has had her African martyrs, and if Cambridge laments her HARDWICK, the University of Dublin is not forgetful of a BOWEN. Among the youth of our University, a genuine missionary spirit lives, less conspicuously expressed indeed, but not less deeply felt in the English Universities. The mission is now no longer confined to Oxford and Cambridge. The title has been altered, and this great attempt to make the African truly free by teaching him the truth will be made under the auspices of the three Universities united. The adhesion of the University of Dublin is of great importance; for an idea had spread that the movement was a Tractarian one. But in this University, having Popery, as it is, face to face with us, we have not accepted its shadow, and that Dublin has joined with Cambridge and Oxford is a guarantee that Scriptural truth shall be the characteristic of the mission.

On Thursday, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Archdeacon Mackenzie, the head of the intended mission, will explain its objects and its aims. Many of the most influential Professors in the University will address the meeting. Dublin was remarkable many years ago for her abhorrence of the Slave Trade, and great were the efforts made by her speakers and writers in aid of the African. Thursday will decide whether that spirit has altogether died away, or only slumbered, and whether there will be found still existing a desire to benefit a race whose ancient and modern nations have wronged so deeply.

WE thought, in our simplicity, that the agitation for "Repeal of the Union" had been buried for ever in the grave of Daniel O'Connell so deeply that no Rosicrusian could revive it. With him it had flourished and died out. Irishmen had quite enough of a vexatious question, which set all parties at variance for the benefit of an individual. Since the death of Daniel O'Connell a path has been cut for Irishmen to the most honourable and most lucrative appointments. The court, the bar, the army and navy absorb our most stirring sons. England and Ireland have became united by that strongest of all bonds, a community of interest.

But, lo! the question has been disinterred, perhaps as a matter of joke, and, as a clever rejoinder to certain popular speeches of our Foreign Secretary. Rome, among other things, teaches the art of retorting his arguments against an adversary, and it was not without a view to future usefulness that the Pope lavished his rings and his blessings upon Mr. Maguire. From the office of the *Cork Examiner* has issued a petition praying for "a Repeal of the Union! and "a National Ballot to decide the future Government "of Ireland." The paper is a pleasant and not unclever *jeu d'esprit*. Were anything serious intended there would not have been such excitement for the Pope, nor so many recruits raised and sent away to die in Rome. Still it is dangerous to play with edged tools, and the sanctified editor of the *Cork Examiner* may be thought to be in earnest, and he may evoke a Franckenstein he may find it impossible to quell.

The petition proceeds upon the basis of "the re-"cognition by the Queen in her Speech, and by Lord "John Russell at Aberdeen, of the right of every "people to change or choose their rulers or form of "Government." It then states "that a strong desire "exists amongst the Irish people to obtain, in place "of the present system of Government in Ireland, a "restoration of their native Parliament and their "legislative independence; that they were unjustly "deprived of their national Constitution, and that "they pray for a proceeding so highly approved by "her Majesty's Ministers, a popular vote by ballot "and universal suffrage, by which the real wishes "of the majority may be unmistakeably ascertained." It is a pity that the great patron of nationalities is, at the present moment, in no odour of sanctity at the Roman Court. If he were, it is not to Queen Victoria the petition would be presented.

The people of Ireland have returned a majority of Conservatives. Probably they would do the same even if the Repeal of the Union were carried by vote by ballot. They could gain nothing by a change, but would probably lose much. They share the glory, the prosperity, and the wealth of England. They have all they could obtain from a native Parliament and more. They have a majority of judges on the bench, and seven out of every eight situations in the gift of the Government are theirs; even Poor Law Commissioners submissively bow to the representatives of the Roman Prelacy, and to be loyal and a Protestant is a penal disability. Were Ireland separated from England to-morrow, she would be torn asunder by parties who never yet spared each other; and perhaps a ruler might arise who would quietly snuff out the free speech of the Cork journalist, and send to Cayenne or Lambessa the "fettered slave," who penned a petition like this.

It is a joke, we know, and it is not a little suggestive that the petition lies for signature at the Butter Exchange. But our people are excitable, and cannot distinguish between a literary *jeu d'esprit*, and the proclamation of a party. It is fortunate for them that Mr. Maguire possesses only the benediction of the Pope. The strength, vigour, eloquence, and daring of an O'Connell even a Pontiff had it not in his power to bestow.

THE death of William Ford has rendered the office of Town Clerk of the City of Dublin vacant. The appointment, we believe, is worth £1,000 a year, and, of course, will be energetically contended for. It is a matter of some consequence that a fitting person should be selected for so responsible and lucrative an office. We understand that the Lord Mayor is diligently canvassing for the post, for which he possesses the single qualification of being a solicitor. If he were appointed, we believe he should, of necessity, vacate the office of Lord Mayor, and that would certainly be desirable; but the citizens would prefer to endure some seven months longer of misrule to having Mr. O'Carroll established for life in the position of Town Clerk. We trust that the good sense of the majority of the Town Council will see the necessity of selecting a "fit and worthy" gentleman for the situation.

KINGSTOWN RAILWAY—THE IRISH TIMES.

In reference to a letter from "Fair Play," which appears in our columns, we must state that our correspondent is not the only gentleman who complains of the difficulty of obtaining the IRISH TIMES upon the Kingstown line. Numbers of passengers have informed us that the IRISH TIMES is not supplied to them at their request. There should be no difficulty in obtaining our paper. We supplied Messrs. Smith & Co., who have a temporary monopoly of the line, with our papers by seven o'clock a.m. We ask but a fair field, and no favour. We supply the best article we can, and leave the question of preference to the public. But a fair field we must have, and if it be necessary, we must have recourse to very decided measures to obviate unfairness or partiality. Some six months since we were compelled to take decided steps to prevent undue preference, and we are determined to do so again should it be necessary.

The *Times* on the Reform Bill:—

The Reform Bill is no longer a thing to be discussed on its merits. It has cast its broad shadow over the session, and the birds of the air have made a great chattering in its branches, but its days are numbered. Last night two principal limbs—the Scotch and Irish Bills—fell to the ground, and before the end of the week the huge trunk will be prostrate. The causes of the impending catastrophe are obvious. A tree will fall because the gale is really too much for the strength of any ordinary tree; or it will yield to a less violent blast because it is carrying its summer sail, or because the ground round its roots is wet or rotten; or because its hold has been lately weakened by a succession of storms, in which case a puff will finish it. The last we believe to be the case in the present instance. On the Fourth of June, everything is against a measure of any importance. There is a tide in the affairs of Parliament, and if a bill has not seized its opportunity early enough, it soon finds interest, patience, friends, time, ebbing away, and itself left in the mud. The Reform Bill is now the sport of everybody who can speak for a quarter of an hour, and for that space set the Speaker or the entire House at defiance. No matter whether he be in order or not, or whether there be a motion before the House, or whether what he says be worth listening to, it is so much deduction from the very brief span that now remains for debate. The bill is weaker when the member sits down than when he rose to speak, if only because another quarter of an hour is gone with a measure which is marching to its doom. Indeed, it matters but little on which side the speech is made. The bill may sway this way or that, but the result is the same. Before the House met last night the notice-list was filled with "instructions." It was not to be supposed that all the authors of these "instructions" wished to contribute to the education of the committee and success of the bill. The member for West Norfolk does not immediately propose to himself the glory of adding any Bentinck clauses. He has no present idea of sacrificing a score or two boroughs to the superior claims of the West Riding, Lancashire, and other wealthy, as well as populous counties. Mr. Mackinnon, too, evidently does not expect that the statistical accuracy necessary to a just Reform Bill will be attained in his time. All assume that the bill will soon be gathered to its forefathers, and that Lord John Russell will once more have to figure as chief mourner at that melancholy ceremonial. The sooner these things are done the better. Before the end of the week, it is be hoped, Lord John will find matters ripe for an announcement of the usual character. The lateness of the season, the pressure of business, the endless Bankruptcy Bill, the temper of the House, and, perhaps, it will be added, the indifference of the public, all concur in rendering it impossible to deal with Parliamentary Reform this present session.

In this present decision we are forced to acquiesce; indeed, the reader has only to consider that about a dozen nights are all that could possibly be given to the subject this year; and there is nothing to prevent every one of them being spent on the model of last night—that is, in conversation upon things in general and nothing in particular. He will see, then, that a Reform Act this year is out of the question. All that is possible is a hubbub of table-talk about population, vote and taxes; about polling-places, bribery ballot, voting-papers, registration, and Parliamentary oaths. This will no more develope into an Act of Parliament, than an egg will ever be hatched that has been a child's plaything for a month, or a sapling will grow that has been carried about for that time as a walking-stick. The truth is that the House knows very well that it is playing at Reform. We all of us know that, after all, such reforms must come from without, but out of doors no one cares about this bill. The House does not want to represent the people better, because the people are not themselves so very anxious to be better represented. The command to set your house in order must come from without, and be delivered by one who can speak with a higher authority. Parliament may one day be terrified, awed, compelled into Reform, but it will no more take it up, except as an occasional pastime, than a child will sit down quietly to sip at a black dose. The Reform of the Representation must come from the represented, or the non-represented, and it is ridiculous to pretend that there has been any impulse from this quarter. The whole responsibility has been undertaken by the chiefs of party, and it is they alone who have brought us to this pass.

We have no wish whatever to disparage any of the arguments for delay, since the bill will certainly be postponed, and it is desirable that this should be done with unanimity and good temper. But, as a bare question of truth and sense, we cannot think a census really necessary for the guidance of Parliament. Disfranchisement must always be a rough process. Exactness is a dangerous principle to import when the chief bugbear in the eyes of members on all sides of the House of Commons is equal electoral districts. The debate on Mr. Mackinnon's motion is adjourned to Thursday, and it places the Government in a curious difficulty. They know full well that Mr. Mackinnon, with unusual felicity, has hit the true state of the case, and that the Reform of the Representation must be postponed to some future session. Will they come forward and anticipate the decision of the House; or will they leave the House to do as it pleases, and so relieve them of the office of executioner? Or will they, to save their honour, argue against delay and against the reasons for delay assigned by Mr. Mackinnon, and then, in the hour of their triumph, and plentitude of their power, announce, as a free gift, the abandonment of the measure? There are those who think the last the more honourable course. In whatever way the thing is done, there is no doubt it will be done; and, if the House wishes to throw upon Government the responsibility of delay, it will do so by deciding against Mr. Mackinnon's motion. As Sir G. C. Lewis explains, the effect of that motion goes far beyond the present session. It will be several years before the House is in possession of the population returns, and by that time we shall be so far on our way towards 1871, that there will be a cry to wait for the census of that year. The truth is, we are not going by census, and may leave it out of the question. We can easily ascertain, or calculate, the figures of property and population, nearly enough for a representative system which does not pretend to exact equality; and the Conservatives, of all politicians, should be the least anxious to give an exact regard to the figures of the question.

The *Morning Herald* on the probability of there being no Reform Bill this session:—

Why is it that the Government will not tell us honestly that it does not want to pass a Reform Bill during the present session? Everybody knows that Ministers are not in earnest. If they assented to the introduction of a Reform Bill at all, it was only because it was necessary to give Lord John Russell a place in the Government, and because that noble lord had so pledged himself to extend the franchise that his character as a statesman was staked on bringing forward a measure for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. The House of Commons has done all it can to work itself into a state of enthusiasm on the subject. It tried to pretend that it was in earnest, and to believe that it was discharging a great public duty at a great personal sacrifice, when it agreed to consider the bill brought forward by the Government. It has all been in vain. Mr. Bright has exhausted his efforts in attempting to rouse his packed audiences at Birmingham and Manchester, to agitate for their right to be represented in Parliament. He has proved to men who are asking for tea and sugar, that the franchise was better than physical luxuries, and, one and all, they have sternly refused to be persuaded by his logic or to be moved by his entreaties. It is only on the stage that men can work themselves into an enthusiasm about things for which they do not care two straws; and the working classes look with suspicion on a professional agitator who has recently been coaxed by some malignant tempter into a fatal exposure of his own selfish motives. We have been told—it is not we who say it—that there is to be no Reform Bill during the present session. The proceedings of last night are, therefore, a contemptible farce. When Lord John Russell besought the House of Commons not to irritate the working classes by postponing the Reform Bill, he must have known that he was asking for a favour which his own party would refuse, if they dared to do it, and an enemy might even hint that he was cunningly trying to save his own reputation at the expense of that of his colleagues. There is no reason in the world—so far as we are aware—why this hypocrisy should continue. If Lord John Russell does not not like to throw away the mask, let Lord Palmerston array himself in the robe of penitence, and make an humble confession of the sin he committed when he assented with his lips to what he hated in his heart. The English people love an honest statesman, and they would pardon all the sins committed during the session if Ministers would but make a clean breast of it.

Such a duty is at least incumbent on Mr. Gladstone, and, were it not a superfluous task, we might suggest to him more than one out of the homilies which he reverences wherein this duty is inculcated. It was endeavoured, last night, by Lord John Russell, to lay upon the Conservative party the blame of having delayed the progress of the Reform Bill. The accusation is so absurd that it is scarcely worth while to waste five minutes in confuting it. In the first place, with the exception of its authors, we should like to know who has supported Lord John Russell's Bill? We do not count Mr. Bright, for he has told us repeatedly that he accepts it only as a stepping-stone to some form of government under which the poor shall vote the taxes and the rich shall pay them. He has treated Lord J. Russell with a patronising disdain, which must be galling and humiliating to the Whig nobleman. Him, therefore, with his wordy violence and his impotent bluster, we put entirely out of court. He is a thing apart, an eccentric orator, and nothing more. But what was the impression produced generally by this bill? At first sight it looked harmless enough; but when it came to be examined, the universal demand with every one whose opinion was entitled to the slightest weight was that it was necessary to examine it well before approving it. We are not speaking of the House of Commons, or of any political party. We are merely stating a well-known fact. But who is more to blame in the matter than the Chancellor of Exchequer himself. Lord John's worst enemy is one of his own household. Mr. Gladstone has been two ambitious. At an early period in the session he brought forward a budget which has been the occasion of many angry discussions, and may yet be the cause of indescribable calamities. Ministers should have known how to sacrifice one of their ambitious projects; and, so far as we are concerned, we should rather have preferred to see Mr. Gladstone victimised than Lord John Russell. It would probably have been better to have given up another session to Parliamentary reform, than to have wasted many weeks in voting a complicated and disastrous budget. But the point on which we insist is, that Ministers seem to have arranged the business of the session with a view to the rejection of a measure which they only accepted as a dreadful, but inevitable necessity. The history of this reform question during the present session is that the Liberals have been studiously hypocritical, and that the people of England have been, not indifferent, but only anxious that no decisive step should be taken without more complete information as to the nature of the proposal that has been made to them. What else is the meaning of those instructions to the committee, those motions to be brought forward, those obstructions to any speedy settlement of the question of which we heard so much last night?

So far as the Conservative party are concerned, Lord John Russell has placed the issue between them and him on a wrong basis. It is true that a Reform Bill was introduced, last year, by a Conservative Government, and that the second reading of Lord John Russel's bill has been allowed to pass unopposed. But what of that. It is one thing to acknowledge in principle that circumstances have rendered a change in the representation desirable, and another thing to accept the details of a bill which, if they were carried out, would give numbers an unseemly and disastrous preponderance over property. During the whole of the present session the Conservatives have never attempted to impede the discussion of the Reform Bill. They have performed the duty of a patriotic opposition in examining the financial policy of the Government, and they are prepared to perform the same arduous and unpleasant task with respect to this measure of Parliamentary reform. They have, on their side, the sympathies of the English people, who will never submit that their constitution shall be altered to suit the caprices of a small clique of Radicals, who are believed to be necessary to the existence of the Government. It is possible that it might have been advisable for this question of reform to be settled during the present year, but if Ministers have managed the business of the session so badly that it is now too late to give it the requisite attention, nothing can be more unmanly or less creditable than to throw the blame on the Conservatives. We are at issue with Lord John Russell on a point of vital importance—representation by numbers—and it is not to be expected that we are to aid him in playing into the hands of Mr. Bright.

The *Times* on the Enlistment for the Pope's Army in Ireland:—

"*Ave! Imperator, morituri te salutamus,*"—the old gladiators' form of allocution to the Roman Emperor, when about to court their death-blow on the blood-stained arena of the Coliseum—should be the kind of farewell addressed by the Irish Recruits to the priestly Sergeant Kites, who have seduced them into the Papal service. These men are setting forth to their death, and they deserve to die without pity from their fellow-subjects or from mankind. The trade of a mercenary is, at best, not a happy one, but the common sense of the human race has invariably drawn a broad mark of distinction between the cases where a man hires himself out to oppress and slay his fellow-creatures—though not his fellow-countrymen—who are groaning under an intolerable tyranny, and other instances where the right lay clearly on the side which they had embraced, or even where it was doubtful. We will not say that Lafayette was wrong, even though he was fighting against our forefathers. Few people will affirm that Byron and Trelawny were not struggling in a good cause, when they lent their aid to free Greece from the despotism of its Turkish masters. Was not Lord Cochrane justified in assisting the South American Republics to throw off the yoke of Spain, or Sir De Lacy Evans in taking part against the Carlists? On the other hand, have not the citizens of the Swiss Cantons covered themselves with shame in the eyes of Europe by enlisting in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples? Of the latter it is unnecessary to speak now. He has been called upon to pay the penalty of his father's tyranny and his own. But there is yet another black spot in the Peninsula—a district where the rulers, with words of Christian kindness upon their lips, send forth batches of foreign mercenaries to slay their subjects in the broad light of day; where from time immemorial they have rested as a plague upon the land, striking it with the curse of sterility, poisoning the relations of domestic life, and paralysing the intelligence of their subjects. When we speak familiarly of the worst governed state in Europe every one knows that Rome is intended. When we talk of the people whose case until the present moment seemed the most hopeless, because the tyranny under which they lay ground down both body and soul, the thought of the Romans rises unbidden to the minds of all. What with the priests at their backs, and the French army in front, what could they do? The question of spiritual authority is quite beside the present discussion. When we speak of the Pope we speak of a temporal Sovereign, and, if he finds it impossible in practice to reconcile his spiritual pretensions with his duties as an earthly Prince, the inference is obvious enough. At any rate, what have our Irish fellow-subjects to do with this matter? Why should they stand between him and his subjects? The Pontifical States—go, and look at them!—are Ireland without an Ulster. There has not been a moment during the last sixty years, save during the short occupation of Rome by the Republican party, when any Roman subject would not have expiated with loss of liberty, and probably of life, those milder forms of sedition and treason which we in this country have long been accustomed to look at merely as "Paddy's pretty ways." What would have been the fate of a Roman Daniel O'Connell?—or of a Roman Editor of a Roman *Nation*?—or of the hero of a Roman Ballingarry, when the priests got the upper hand again?

After all, our interest in the matter would be small indeed, save that we read with disgust the announcement that even a hundred Irishmen can be found capable of helping the Swiss mercenaries to butcher the unoffending subjects of the Pope. We are well rid of such people, and their punishment is awaiting them at the place of their destination. Many may go out, but few will come back to tell the tale of what happened to them when they were in the service of the Pope. Leaving apart the last bloody day of reckoning with an incensed people, these wretched Irish peasants will be astonished indeed when they come to compare their anticipations with the stern realities of Austrian discipline, for that is the discipline to which they will be subjected. They have yet to learn the meaning of that dire Roman fever, which prostrates the strength and debilitates the frame so speedily and effectually, that in a few hours the strong man may lie at the mercy of a little child. They know not as yet, but they speedily will know, what kind of paymaster the Pope has ever proved to those who have endeavoured to serve him, saving to the priests. If these Irish mercenaries are not wanted when they arrive at the scene of action, they will be met by the indifference and contempt of their employers; if they are wanted, on the other hand, they will find themselves face to face with a people who have had the patience and forbearance to bide their time, and who will therefore have the resolution to take advantage of the golden opportunity when it is their own. Imagine the feelings of a Roman patriot at the head of an armed band coming upon a batch of foreigners of whom he knows nothing, but they are not Romans nor even Italians, but men of foreign lineage and speech, who have hired themselves out at so much a day to do the bloody work of the priests! Help or sympathy from here, we would solemnly warn them, they need not expect. Not a British trigger will be drawn, nor a British remonstrance be uttered on their behalf, whatever may betide. They will have courted the vengeance of an incensed people; they must meet it in the hour of their extremity as best they may. The last duty of the Imperial Government has been accomplished in warning them that they are guilty of an illegal act in taking service with a foreign Prince without the consent of their own Sovereign. If they choose, then, to go, let them leave our shores as outlaws, and know that henceforward their only claim for assistance attaches to the Government of Rome, and that the Government of Rome relies for its existence upon the arms of mercenaries like themselves. Matters are moving fast in the Italian Peninsula just now. What of territory remains to the Pope will soon be encompassed with a wall of fire and steel, and we shall soon know whether the mercenary or the patriot is the better man. Meanwhile, the three Irish volunteers who had set out as the advanced guard of the legion have already arrived at Rome, and been received in the most condescending manner by the Pope. It has for some time past been the chief occupation of the old man's life to receive deputations of this kind, and he is perfectly prepared at any hour of the day or night with his blessing and his medal. The three Irish heroes appear to have been vastly gratified with these proofs of consideration and regard, although the blessing was such an one as was pronounced over Alva when he set out on his bloody pilgrimage to the Low Countries, and the medals were such as might have been presented to Alva's followers. How like at times a benediction is to a curse.

It is incredible that this Irish demonstration should proceed to any serious length, and the only active measures we would see adopted, are that persons of intelligence and an education in Ireland, should explain to these wretched creatures what is the true character of the work in which they are invited to bear part; what is the position of the Roman Government with respect to its subjects; what Victor Emmanuel is about in the North, and Garibaldi in the South of Italy; how the public opinion of Europe stands with reference to the matter; what are their own chances of receiving any pay or advantage in return for their services; what is the nature of the climate in which they will be called upon to serve, with a few suggestions as to the nature and meaning of the Roman fever; what they have to expect if the Roman Government should be able to continue the struggle for any time; and, finally, what their inevitable fate will be if the patriot party should triumph. If any Irishman who has heard the truth upon all these points chooses to go and shed his blood in the Pope's cause, we are well rid of him. We trust he may meet with every facility for departure at the outports, and when he arrives at his destination receive exactly what he deserves.

The *Times* on Garibaldi's Success and the pending Fate of the King of Naples:—

Garibaldi has gratified and almost outstripped public impatience. The preparation, the departure, the landing, the quick succession of decisive battles, and the surrender of the Royal army have followed each other almost as rapidly as telegraphs could tell them. We sit and see it all pass rapidly on, and clap our hands, growing impatient if the curtain should be let down between the acts. This guerilla chief, although now a great General, and the supreme leader of two millions of people, still makes war like a guerilla chief.

aptitude which success stamps as wisdom and which ature brands as rashness is, in his circumstances, the ly chance of victory. With guns and forts, and trained nies, and regular Generals versed in the regular stery of modern warfare as his enemies, with brave, dest fellows, destitute of everything but stout hearts d strong limbs as his supporters, Garibaldi had to do ll by dash or not at all. He has done it. He has forced s way into Palermo, he has beaten the King's army, e has driven them into their forts, and he has bliged them to admit their inferiority by consenting capitulate. Fast upon this intelligence that the capiation had been completed, and that the 25,000 solers of the King's army were going forth under the ensure of the patriotic bands which had beaten and rrounded them, comes the news that the capitulation s been broken, that the forts and vessels have again osed fire upon the city, that the insurgents have reined their arms and are swarming round the army, at the city is barricaded, and that amid the devastaon which is going on the troops are deserting, and even Neapolitan General has gone over to the popular cause. Although we want details the events speak for themves. Lanza would never have proposed or consented capitulate if he had any hope of maintaining his mand at Palermo. The order of the Court to reain and bombard the city is an order to remain and be stroyed. This may suit the selfish policy of the politan tyrant. He may prefer that his soldiers ould be rather massacred, red-handed with the blood his subjects, than return to Naples defeated and disaraged, to spread abroad in the King's own house minions a practical contradiction of those fabled victories which had been posted up in the streets Naples. Such a spectacle of defeat would have en, perhaps, an encouragement to revolt. Better at they should do what massacre they can and en perish, or better even that they should go over to e enemy, than come home and proclaim by their esence that Garibaldi is triumphant and the Bourbon ver broken. Again, it is said that there were 000,000 of scudi in the Treasury at Palermo. It is rtain that there are in the forts arms and sotres to ip all the youth of Sicily, and guns to make the rbour an uncomfortable anchorage for Neapolitan ips of war. Francis II. might well believe that, hapwhat might, nothing could be much worse than the capitulation which had been signed by neral Lanza. If, as we hear it said, those 4,000,000 ll were to be handed over to Garibaldi, subject the rights of the King of Naples and to orders as to the ultimate destination of em, there was not wanting that spice of irony which ould give poignancy to this humiliating capitulation. neral Lanza might, perhaps, have said in his defence at he brought 25,000 men to surround the throne of Sovereign and to protect his continental diminions om the attack which was certainly impending. The ng, however, does not seem to place much value upon ese men. He evidently thinks that the army which ld or would not keep Garibaldi out of Sicily will ther want the power or the will to keep him out of aples.

We see in all this the despair and the distrust of a ling tyranny. His hope from his own army being idently gone, the King of Naples betakes himself now mendicant fashion to those foreign Powers whose nsels he has so often rejected, and whose warnings has treated with scorn. He hopes that those from om he would endure no intercession on behalf of his ctured subjects will now interfere, when those subcts have righteously risen against his monstrous tyanny, and hold him in their grasp. He has applied to stria, and it was supposed for a moment at Turin that stria had moved down a body of 15,000 troops create a diversion, or even to punish Piedmont r her connivance in this Sicilian expedition. Such sistency did the rumour obtain that French regiments re marched to the point indicated. Their appearance ded out the Austrians, and the two rival uniforms stood more for a moment face to face. Of course, m was without foundation. Even Austria is not ite so mad as to fight in such a cause as this; but the mpt movement of the French troops shows how kly any such enterprise would be met. We are not to say what verbal comfort Austria may have afded her ally, but she certainly is not prepared to ifice herself in order that he may pursue his career cruelty and folly. Scared as he was, Francis II. next plied to the Emperor of the French for an armed mervention. The telegraphic message found the Emperor Lyons, and we are assured that it received an instant wer, to the effect that any interference of France in conflict was entirely out of the question. The arbon, therefore, is left to his fate. Unless he can d his own against Garibaldi and the people he has stly incensed, there is none to help him.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Naturally enough we hear a good deal to-day of the orm Bill; the same speculative gossip, which for the four or five months has been in every one's mouth, rprised with an air of freshness which gives a tone of lity to it. The Premier, it is said, will try the poof a charm of a threat to induce the faithful Commons do its duty, and hold the same rod of terror over the factory as he did in the case of the Divorce Bill: that e Reform Bill be not swallowed in due haste, the bers need not expect to be let out by him in time partridge and black game. Twenty-six public only have yet passed the Legislature out of the mighty measures introduced, and to aid the ke into which affairs have been thrown, the Comee on Privileges must be expected to bring up this rt in ten days at the farthest, when a little discus- on the subject will encroach on the valuable time the inquiry of Poor little Bill. The select committee the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the cking of the elective franchise in counties and oughs, renewed their sittings this day at one o'clock. le has yet transpired of their deliberations beyond fact that the returns furnished by Government e been in many instances singularly inaccurate, and the evidence supplied by them will have as effectual ctus on the measure as the result of the Lords com- ee on the church rate question. Meantime another ct committee still sits, and, step by step, is back- up stairs in Parliament-street, which calls itself Constitutional Defence Committee, and contrives to its little doings be known in the form of placards and advertisements inserted "gratis" the *Star*, which denounce the pensioned s. It acknowledges for its chairman the redoubt- James White, who, in the last Parliament, sat as mber for Plymouth, and who, from the vast volume voice, and nothing else which used to issue from his ty person, to the terror of his audience, was fitly ed the Plymouth sound. Yet, even these constitu- alists cannot bring themselves to pin their faith to a der in the House. The Lancashire portion of the mmunity refuse to recognise any other but Bright; Finsbury vestry-men selects their pet Tom Duncombe, and gave him the start, the other night, to the ayance of the Country Independents. As Duncombe ed a failure, the heart of Marylebone is set upon Fermoy, and, from being on the spot, seems likely succeed, having in his leadership acknowledged, any rate, the Irish peer has become very cosey on subject, and on Friday evening seized Bright's seat, first on the second row below the gangway on the asury side, and from thence made his appeal to the ncellor; but he had not the courage to hold it on at's appearance, and made a speedy exit, to the sement of the opposite benchers.

The article in *Blackwood* on the balance of party has n a good deal of satisfaction here, as a reply to that mned attack on Disraeli which the *Quarterly* inserted. Conservatives have not been more determined since repeal of the Corn Laws to allow no petty bickerings terfere with the progress which this body is making this side of the Channel, but to bide their time, trust- to the force of public opinion, which the events of day are deciding in their favour. Amongst other mes laid hold of by the cliques who hold away the Ministerial benches is the fact that Mr. Walpole ged his position on Friday night from the third bench behind the leading Conservatives to the seond bench, below the gangway, on the same side the House, to seat next to Mr. M'Mahon usually s, and immediately opposite that one which Mr. distone occupied during the Derby Ministry, and ich at present Mr. Bright monopolises, to Lord Fer- 's indignation. The circumstance was the subject many remarks at the time, and caused, amongst rs, the Knight of Netherby, Sir James Gra- , to cross over and draw the member for the versity of Cambridge into a discussion of a good hour. However, I am informed that the movement owing to any dissatisfaction or change of views, arose at the time from the overcrowded state of the ch at which he generally sits, so that rumour is again fault. Mr. Walpole, I regret to say, seems in unally low spirits, and is rapidly losing the healthy, rtful expression which every one in the House wel- ed.

Here we have been discussing Army Estimates and ry Estimates—dry work enough, though diversified the cheese-paring of Viscount Williams, and the gnation of Tom Duncombe. During the entire e of the votes or discussions, Mr. Bright's face has ver been seen within the House—a fitting commenry on his objections to the wasteful extravagance in t quarter.

The blessings of Mr. Gladstone's new tariff are now ng bitterly felt by one class at any rate; those ng men who, having fitted themselves for appointts in the Customs, and having been settled there ile, as they expected, have now been sent adrift out compensation; for I regret to say that her esty's Treasury has proved hard-hearted in its ry to verify Mr. Gladstone's statement, that 00 a year will be saved at once in reductions of ls.

Punch shows no symptoms of flagging. An on house, to meet the increasing demand for the United States, has determined to reprint it ily the day after it reaches the other side. *Punch* will, I believe, continue for three numbers more.

On the supposition that lady readers admire a ale, I send them one which has been knocking about re, but has not got into print. What material does y Palmerston most encourage at the soirees in Cam- gne Rosa? "Mousselin de Laine." (Muzzling De ge).

The admirers of Goldsmith on the other side of the nnel will be glad to learn that the Templars have ed a gravestone to his memory in the graveyard beind the Temple Church, with the inscription "Here s Oliver Goldsmith;" but whether they have ascerned the exact spot of his burial or not is the ques- n.

Up to the time that the house was as- ned, the horseducous still insisted that the bill would withdrawn, and I do not think any measure has been ived so contrary to general expectation. But here s Beerbloek working away.

The committee appointed to examine the petitions ainst the returns for Clare and Londonry were struck this afternoon.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Grapefulness in delivery, clearness of intonation, vigour and spirit in expressing the ideas of an author, are the characteristics of Madame Ernestina. They who entertain a conscientious objection to theatrical exhibitions may enjoy with the pleasure and excitement which the most consummate actress can create by repeating an evening at Madame Ernestina's recitations. The pieces selected for the entertainment of to-morrow evening are of the most varied character, and well calculated to tax the powers of the most skilful reciter. Among the gems are Tennyson's "Dora," cast scene in the "Merchant of Venice," and Tennyson's "May Queen," will also be given; and the entertainment will close with Butler's "Nothing to Wear," which of itself ought to command a large audience, when interpreted by an admirable reciter.

Madame Ernestina's readings have been largely patronised in London, where so many rival artists struggle for popular favour. We promise that the admirers of true taste and classic art will be amply gratified by devoting an evening to an entertainment which the most critical cannot censure.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The programmes of the fourth concert on Monday night was by "command" of the Queen, whose known good taste will at once be recognised in the subjoined:—

Part I.—Sinfonia in A (Italian), Mendelssohn; Aria, "Ah mon fils," Mdlle. Artot (Le Prophete), Meyerbeer; Overture "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber.

Part II.—Sinfonia, "Eroica," Bethoven; Recit. and Aria "Deh vieni, non tardar," Mdlle. Artot (Figaro), Mozart; Overture, "Rey Blas," Mendelssohn.

Conductor—Professor Sernitzki Bennett, Must D.

Her Majesty arrived about a quarter-past 8, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. As soon as her Majesty entered the room Professor Bennett gave a signal, and the band executed the National Anthem. Mendelssohn's symphony was listened to with marked interest to the end, and apparently as much enjoyed by strangers as by those to whom every phrase of it must have been familiar. A more faultless execution of this genial, spontaneous, and masterly composition has perhaps not been heard in England, the times of each movement were indicated with unerring judgment and precision; not a passage was hurried, and consequently not an instance of refined expression or delicate combination lost. The applause grew warmer and warmer after each successive movement of the symphony, and was as hearty and unrestrained at the conclusion of the irresistible "Presto—in which the "saltarello" and "tarantella" are worked together with such spirit and ingenuity—as if there had been nothing to divert attention from the ordinary business of the evening. Beethoven's superb "Eroica"—although the first "allegro" might, with advantage, have been taken a shade quicker—was equally well played; the "scherzo," so often imperfectly rendered, being given (the difficult horn-parts in the trio included) to absolute perfection, the pathetic slow movement ("Marcia funebre sulla morte d'une Eroe") as impressively as could have been wished, and the "finale"—in which invention and science appear to strive for victory, and both to come off triumphant—without a "hitch."

The Royal party remained to the end of the concert, and as they rose to depart the audience again gave them a loyal greeting, and the National Anthem was again struck up by the orchestra.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Court left Buckingham Palace this evening for Windsor.

Her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback yesterday morning, attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General Seymour, Colonel Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke de Nemours visited the King of the Belgians yesterday at Buckingham Palace.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited Prince Louis and Prince Henry of Hesse, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, on Sunday at their respective residences.

The Queen accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Hon. Lucy Kerr, took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equerry in Waiting attended on horseback.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by His Majesty the King of the Belgians and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the concert of the Philharmonic Society at the Hanover-square Rooms last evening with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Desart, Hon. Lucy Kerr, Hon. Mary Bulteel, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Spencer, Lord Camoys, Lord George Lennox, the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Major-General Wylde, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Major-General Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, and Dr. Knolp.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and suite visited, yesterday, the beautiful paintings, "La Cinquantaine," by Knaus, and "Christ Tempted by Satan," by Ary Scheffer, now exhibiting at Mr. Le Sage's gallery, 40, Lower Sackville-street, and was pleased to express his approbation.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—Latest arrivals at the Finnis Royal Victoria Lake Hotel:—Mr. William Harvey, Baltimore, United States, America; Captain Mansell, Northamptonshire; Mr. Thomas Skinner, Glasgow; Mr. R. W. Starkey, London; Mr. James Jury, Forest Hill, Kent; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Smith, Bedford. *Long Island*; Mr. and Mrs. Halsted, Chichester; Mr. and Mrs. E. Poole, The Abbey, Warwickshire; Mr. and Miss Weston, and Miss Grundy, Manchester; Mr. Walmsley, Stockport; Mr. C. T. Maunier, F.R.C.S., New Broad-street, London; Mr. H. C. Corfield, New Broad-street, London; Mr. and Mrs. B. Trench, Bitterne, Hants; Messrs. John and James Shepley, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dumphy, Roscres.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND—GRANTING OF DIPLOMAS.

Dr. W. B. Foster, L.R.C.S.I., son of B. Foster, Esq., of Drogheda, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted a licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.

WM. E. STRELE, College Registrar.

College Hall, Dublin, June 2nd, 1860.

Dr. J. Bradshaw, L.R.C.S.I., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was this day admitted a licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.

WM. E. STRELE, College Registrar.

College Hall, Dublin, June 2nd, 1860.

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross held an ordination at St. Finn Barr's Cathedral, Cork, on Trinity Sunday, at which the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders, for the United Diocese:—Priests—Rev. Jonas Jones, Rev. Robert Reeves Collins, Rev. James Eustace Brennan. Deacons—William Carey, A.B. By Letters Dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, John W. Gregg, Deacon, and from the Lord Bishop of Limerick, Rev. Richard Gibbings, and Rev. Clement Richardson, Priests.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—The Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle. He entered Balliol College at Oxford in 1836, and took double first-class honours in 1839. His attainments in mathematics were such that the Examiners felt obliged to place him by himself in the first class in that branch. He was public examiner to the University in 1846. He entered holy orders in 1842, and was ordained to the curacy of St. Ebbe's, in Oxford, the Rev. C. Baring (now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol) being the then incumbent. He afterwards became rector of the parish, where his zealous labours among the poor have never been forgotten. By his active energy the new district of the Holy Trinity was formed, and a new church built and endowed, being the first church erected under the act commonly known as Sir Robert Peel's. In 1839, he had been elected a Fellow of All Souls College, and in 1845 he took one of the preferments of that body, the rectory of Barford St. Martin, near Salisbury. He has been named by four successive Vice-Chancellors as Select Preacher before the University. In 1853 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and took for the subject of his sermons the portion of the Creed relating to the Second Advent. With great ability and learning, both from the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers, he contested the prevalent views of what are called the Millenarian party. An edition of more than 1,000 of these lectures was sold off very quickly, and in less than a year the volume was out of print. Mr. Waldegrave's seal and worth both as a preacher and a pastor are well known in the neighbourhood of Salisbury. In 1857 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to a canonry in that cathedral. In 1859, at the desire of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he preached the Latin sermon in St. Paul's cathedral to the assembled Convocation. His views are those of a sound Churchman, without leaning to the Trastarian party.—*Times.*

Charnks.

Central Dublin Opthalmic Institution, 204, Great Shipstreet.—Thanks from Dr. Daniell, for the following:—Rev. H. Poole, F.T.C.D., £1; Andrew Armstrong, Esq., £1; Mrs. Magusty, 5s; Miss Weyman, £2; L. A. Bryan, Esq., jun., £1; collected by Miss Griffin, £1; collected by Miss Mannsell, £1; Miss Verschoyle, 10s; Miss S. Verschoyle, 10s; collected by Miss M. Adams, £3 3s 6d; collected by Miss J. Daly, £1 10s.

Church Education Society.—Thanks from the Committee to Mrs. Henry Perceval, Killargue, &c. of Leitrim, for a donation of £5 to its funds.

Adelaide Hospital.—Thanks from the Committee for the following:—William Fry, Esq., £1; W. F. Drought, Esq., £1; Rev. Wm. S. G. Guinness, £1; Messrs. Boileau and Boyd, £1; Stawell Webb, Esq., £1; Richard J. Green, Esq., £1; Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co., £2; Robt. M'Mullen, Esq., £1; Mrs. F. Briscoe, £1; Mrs. Collins, £1 1s; J. J. Preston, Esq., £2; P. Wilkinson, Esq., 10s; W. R. Stephens, Esq., £1; Mrs. Bourne, 10s.

Zion Chapel.—Thanks from the Committee of Management for painting and repairing Zion Chapel, King's Inn-street. Additional contributions:—Alexander Ballantine's card, £1 5s 6d; Mrs. Mason, 10s; Two Friends, 5s; Mrs. Stewart, 10s; Mr. Dempsey, 5s; Mr. Webb, 10s; Mrs. Nicholson, 5s; Miss Scilly, 5s; Mrs. Nixon, 5s; Charles Bryan, Esq., £1; John Redmond, Esq., 10s; Mrs. Becket, £1.

University Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—At a session of the Council, on Saturday last, Dr. Jenner was appointed to the office of Holme Special Professorship of Clinical Medicine and of Physician to the Hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Parkes, on his appointment to the Professorship of Hygiene in the new Army Medical School at Chatham.

OXFORD, JUNE 4.—Mr. D. Thomas, B.A., of Jesus College, and Mr. Albert Venn Dicey, B.A., of Balliol College, were this day elected Fellows of Trinity College. Mr. Platt, from Tunbridge School, was at the same time elected Scholar of the College.

The subject appointed for the English Sacred Poem in 1861 is "St. John at Patmos."

The Army.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Division has the satisfaction of causing the following letter to be published for the information of the subscribers of the Coal Fund; the balance in hand amounting to £30 0s. 9d.:—

"51, Manor-street, June 4th, 1860.

"DEAR GENERAL GASCOIGNE,—On behalf of those benefited thereby, I beg to return thanks to yourself and the other subscribers to the Garrison Coal Fund, for their liberal contributions for the winter of 1859-60. Seventy-five families were relieved and kept in comparative warmth and comfort during the inclement season, and of no long duration through which we have just passed. The amount received leaves a fair balance as the nucleus of a collection for the same charitable purpose next year. Of all who received the bounty I found not one unthankful.—I remain, &c.,

"JOHN HAYDEN, Chaplain to the Forces."

No 7 Battery Royal Artillery, stationed at Athlone, will be attached to the Cavalry Brigade of Division until further orders.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Yesterday, 120 men of the 49th Regiment embarked from the North-wall, on board the steamer Calypso, en route to Aldershot, from Belfast.

The Navy.

The Wrangler, 4, screw steam gun-vessel, Commander Beamish, for Devonport, has sailed from Sheerness.

The Monarch, 84, the flagship of Vice-Admiral E. Harvey, Commander-in-Chief, was paid wages on Monday at Sheerness, under the superintendence of Capt. Schomberg. The crew was granted a short leave of absence.

The fleet, which has been lying in the Downs for some days, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle, C.B., sailed on Monday from Sheerness for Leith.

The Bulldog, 6, paddle, Captain Sir F. L. M'Clintock, fitting out for special service at Portsmouth, received her masts (fitted with their rigging), from under the shears on Monday, alongside Portsmouth-yard.

The Harrier, 17, screw, and the Cequetta, screw despatch vessel, are both having their boilers taken out prior to being placed in dock for overhaul and repair.

The Edgar, 91, screw, Captain J. Eaton, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine, sailed from Spithead for the westward at six p.m., on Monday.

The Hecla, 17, screw, Commander Charles Stirling, is detained at Spithead, making good some slight defects.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—Robert Roughton, chief engineer, to the Bulldog; Joseph H. M. Bowman, paymaster, to the Bulldog; George B. Brown, paymaster, confirmed to the Madagascar; Stephen L. Lancaster, assistant paymaster, to the Ariadne; W. H. F. Armstrong, clerk, to the Algiers; Arthur Le B. Cowie, clerk, to the Caradoukir; and Edward A. Dyer, clerk, to the Royal Albert.

The Militia.

Leave of absence is granted to Ensign Hilliard, 2nd Stafford Militia, from 18th to 20th instant.

Ensign Haugh, 2nd Stafford Militia, has proceeded on leave of absence from the 2nd to 21st instant.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

TURIN, JUNE 1ST.—News from Naples has been received here to the effect that the armistice had been indefinitely prolonged. General Litezia had arrived at Naples the bearer of a new capitulation, and he is said to have pointed out to the King that the soldiers would refuse to fight, and that desertions had commenced to be numerous. The enthusiasm in favour of Garibaldi was spreading in the army, and in Sicily the clergy were publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

Garibaldi, in letters from Salerni and Calatafani, praises the zeal of the Sicilian insurgents; and, speaking of Neapolitan troops, says they were more determined in their resistance than the Austrians last year in Lombardy. Garibaldi asks for arms and ammunition.

A despatch from Cagliari, dated the 2nd instant, announces the safe arrival of volunteers, arms, and ammunition.

Messina, on the 29th May was quite deserted, the people having taken refuge in the shipping.

Garibaldi's diary to 26th May, describes the success of his feint before Palermo, and concludes by stating that the wounded are doing well.

NAPLES 2nd. Letters received here from the French squadron off Palermo state. The armistice was to last till Tuesday. The fury of the inhabitants of Palermo during the late fighting is indescribable. They even threw valuable furniture at the troops. It is asserted the King has demanded French mediation on the basis of a separate Government for Sicily.

NAPLES, 3RD.—General Letizia left this morning for Palermo, to renew the armistice. Vessels laden with projectiles continue, however, to be despatched from Naples. The General has particularly demanded the support of France, and has ordered the Council of State to prepare a Constitution in conformity with French institutions. It is stated that Garibaldi shows great kindness to the Neapolitan officers whom he has taken prisoners, among whom he hopes some defection will take place.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Patrie* of to-day says the reported recommencement of hostilities at Palermo is empowered, and that it learns from reliable sources, that the struggle had not been renewed up to the present. The capitalation had not been yet signed, but the Armistices was prolonged till the 12th inst. The *Patrie* further states that it was hoped by the mediation of the commanders of foreign vessels to arrive at an honourable arrangement between the two parties, who had displayed equal bravery.

GENOA, JUNE 5.—Garibaldi was forced to grant an armistice on account of a want of ammunition. It is rumoured that the insurgents found a large sum of money in the Royal Palace.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia left on Monday for Zurich, attended by the Princess Marie Eugenie of Leuchtenberg.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, JUNE 2.—The Neapolitan Ambassador has been summoned to Naples. It is stated he will be entrusted with the formation of a new Ministry. Since the last victories of the Garibaldians, the Papal Government has feared disturbances in Rome. Strong French patrols traverse the streets.

RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.

(From the Second Edition of the *Cork Daily Herald.*)

CORK, TUESDAY, EVENING, JUNE 5TH.—About 200 young athletic recruits left this morning for Italy, *via* Bristol steamer Sabrina. The movement throughout the South has now assumed a formidable appearance; and it is rumoured that in the course of the next week, about 500 more will leave this port alone for the classic banks of the Tiber.

TURKEY—DISTURBANCES AT BEYBOUT.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 5TH.—Letters from Beyrout to the 24th state that assassinations were increasing. The Christians and the Druses had assumed a hostile attitude towards each other.

ALEXANDRIA, 30TH MAY.—A report is current that disturbances have taken place at Lebanon, and that the Pacha of Beyrout has not sufficient troops to re-establish order.

SWITZERLAND.

GENOA.—The Marquis de Targot, the French Ambassador, is expected to arrive at Berne after having been absent for eight months. M. De Tallos will leave on Saturday for Bucharest.

The journals of Berne express their regret at the approaching departure of M. De Tallos on account of the moderation and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his mission.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the third reading of the Sunday Trading Bill.

Earl ST. GERMAINS objected to the bill as legalising Sunday trading within certain hours. It would prevent certain classes to open their shops till ten o'clock on Sunday mornings. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Lord TYNEHAM supported the amendment.

Lord CHELMSFORD defended the measure, which would stop the disgraceful trading on Sundays in the public thoroughfares.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the bill.

After some debate,

The House divided, when the motion for the third reading was carried by 40 to 29.

The bill then passed.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill was read a second time.

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 7-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE—ROYAL SHIPS.

In reply to Mr. WYLDE,

Lord PALMERSTON said Government was ready to furnish ships to sound the Northern Sea, in order to test the possibility of laying a telegraphic cable by way of Scotland, the Faro Islands, Greenland, and Labrador.

TRANSPORTING SHIPS, ETC.

Mr. LINDSAY moved for a select committee to inquire into the organisation and management of those branches in the Admiralty, War Office, Indian Office, and Emigration Board, by which the business of transporting by means of shipping troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and any other similar services as now performed with a view of adopting some uniform system by which such services may be economically and efficiently conducted under the authority of one co nsolidated and responsible department. As the motion was not to be opposed, he would not occupy time in argument.

Sir N. C. SEYMOUR seconded the motion.

Lord C. PAGET said he had no objection to the motion, but he feared there would be great difficulty in the way of success of his plan.

Mr. BAILLIE advocated a separate department to be charged with the control of the transport service.

After some discussion,

Sir J. PAKINGTON declared his satisfaction for consent given by Government to the inquiry, and deprecated further discussion under the circumstances.

The motion was then agreed to.

CIVIL-SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that for the future Civil Service Commissioners shall publish each their annual report of all the examination papers submitted to candidates, specifying the proportion in which the maximum of marks assigned to each branch of knowledge is divided among the questions contained in each paper. He attacked the entire system of examination, which deprived the Crown of many valuable servants; but, if it was to be carried on it should only be under complete publicity. He complained that the absence of publicity had led to many instances of individual hardship.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion as directly levelled against the competition system.

Sir F. SMITH made some observations as to the manner of distributing the marks allowed to candidates.

Mr. BENTINCK said examination was more necessary for member Treasury Bench than anywhere else. So long as the Treasury exercised its patronage without competition there would be that feeling of dissatisfaction which gave rise to the present motion.

Lord STANLEY defended the present system, entering at some length into the advantages of competitive examinations in bringing out the merits of the candidates. Those who had been rejected had failed in the lowest elements of the examination—in spelling and arithmetic. He opposed the motion as a committee on the entire subject had just concluded its labour, and was about to issue a report which would throw more light on the subject.

Mr. BOWYER entered into details to prove the imperfection of the present system, which constantly demanded knowledge from the candidates totally inconsistent with their future duties.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said where was no attempt to adapt the examinations to the future duties. The object was, in a general examination, to ascertain that they had a liberal education.

Lord R. CECIL objected to the high-pressure system, which brought in worthless men, to the exclusion of persons really fitted for these duties.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE urged the House to wait till the evidence of the commission was brought forward.

Mr. B. COCHRANE replied, declaring that he had heard no valid reason against his motion; still, as the report of the commission was about to issue, he should not press it.

The motion was negatived without a division.

ADJOURNMENT OF CHRISTMAS DAY.

Mr. DENMAN moved for leave to introduce a bill for the amendment of the proceedings of trials for felony and misdemeanours, the object of which was to assimilate the criminal to the civil law in England, the counsel for the prisoner to comment on the evidence after it had been given.

The Attorney-General thought the bill deserved consideration.

Leave was given.

Captain JERVIS was making a motion against the Wakefield prosecutions, when the house was counted out at 7-25 p.m.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.

The Band of the 26th Cameronians will perform in the above square this day, from four to six o'clock, weather permitting. Subjoined is the programme of music to be performed:—

1. March,	"Garibaldi,"	Bossari.
2. Overture,	"William Tell,"	Rossini.
3. Quartett and Coro,	"Lucia di Lammermoor,"	Donizetti.
4. Waltz,	"Kathleen Mavourneen,"	D'Albert.
5. Selection,	"Masks and Faces,"	Verdi.
6. Quadrille,	"Constantinople,"	D'Albert.
7. Galop,	"Garibaldi,"	D'Albert.

CRAMPTON MEMORIAL.

A meeting of this committee was held yesterday at Lord Howth's town residence, Merrion-square, for the purpose of selecting a design for the memorial to the late Sir Philip Crampton. The Earl of Howth occupied the chair; and there were also present John Hamilton, Esq., M.D.; the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Josiah Smyly, Esq.; the Hon. John P. Vereker, Francis Rynd, Esq.; George Roe, Esq., D.L., &c.

After carefully considering the merits of the different designs which had been furnished, the design of Joseph Kirk, Esq., R.H.A., for a memorial fountain, was unanimously selected.

Lord Howth was also requested to communicate with the Lord Mayor, with a view to the grant from the Corporation of the site now occupied by the lamps and "lie bye" at the south side of Carlisle-bridge. The design is singularly elegant and appropriate, and the fountain will not fail to prove a great ornament to this city. £700 has already been subscribed towards the memorial.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Yesterday the exhibition of pictures at the Academy, Lower Abbey-street, was visited by the Lord Lieutenant, who arrived at four o'clock; and remained for upwards of an hour inspecting the various works. He was escorted through the building by the secretary, Mr. Mulrenan, and seemed much pleased by the result of his visit. There has seldom been a more successful exhibition of painting, sculpture, and architecture in Dublin. The artists who have contributed the greater portion of the collection are many of them distinguished, and, with very few exceptions, the specimens may be said to equal any of those previously presented. Amongst the portraits, of which there are several, particular mention may be made to those of Captain and Mrs. Drought (154 and 146), by Gillard, both of which are characterised by the utmost fidelity and artistic power. The colouring could not have been more perfect, and the Case and grace imparted to the figures give them the appearance of reality which is the first and most essential feature in portrait painting. The specimen of birds and fruit, (30), and the companion paintings of wild fowl, (86 and 110), by the same artist, are amongst the very best in the entire collection. Mr. Gillard excels pre-eminently in both these latter departments, and the exquisite finish which marks nearly all his works, and the rigorous attention to every minute particular, have already established to practise as a Physician. practise as a Physician. Mr. Gillard excels pre-eminently in both these latter departments, and the exquisite finish which marks nearly all his works, and the rigorous attention to every minute particular, have already established his practise as a Physician.

Mr. Gillard's pictures are all for sale, and we trust that the public will support an artist who has already done so much to raise the character of the Irish School of Painting.

CORK FAIR.

Cork half-yearly fair was held on Monday at the fair-field. The number of cattle on the green, both of milchers and dry stock, was numerous, much in advance of the usual attendance at Cork fair. Of springers, too, there was a tolerably fair quantity on show, while the number of young horses was very large. Of sheep there was a thin attendance, and what were on offer were of inferior quality. On the whole the fair was pronounced by competent judges to be the best held in Cork for the last four years. The amount of business transacted in any class was not large, still anything really good was quickly bought up. Good beef ranged from £3 5s. to £3 10s. a cwt. There was little of first class quality to be had; if there were it would have been readily bought up. Mr. Manly, victualler, purchased two splendid beasts from Mr. Crawford, of Lakelands, for £44. One jobber sold two animals to a man named Con Driscoll at £30 a piece. The average prices obtained were from £14 to £16. Mr. Nash, of Lakelodge, bought a lot of 13 strippers at £3 10s. each. A lot of 28 sheep were sold to Mr. St. J. Jefferyes at 27s. Lambs, which were numerous, were sold at from 20s. to 24s. each. As usual at Cork fair the quality of the horses on show was poor; and, with the exception of a few colts bought by some parties for the English market, there was no business done in them. There were very few pigs; good ones fetched 56s. to 58s. a cwt.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The Rev. J. W. Blackmore, from England, will deliver a lecture this evening, Wednesday, at the special service in the hall, at 8 o'clock, on a popular subject.

THE WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA.—The arrangements for aquatic sports in this harbour are progressing very favourably, and subscriptions have been given and promised, which leave no doubt that a sufficient sum can be raised, to make the regatta deserving of our harbour.

GALWAY AND AMERICAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.—We learn by telegram from J. O. Lever, Esq., M.P., dated London, June 2, the postal authorities have fixed the 26th instant for the commencement of the Imperial contract by the Connaught.

The City of Dublin Steampacket Company engaged with the Government to have in readiness this month first-class steam vessels for more rapid communication with England *pria* Holyhead; but the temporary landing-place in that harbour was only commenced a few days ago, although the official order for its erection had been issued two months previously.

A boulevard is to be constructed around Algiers, and is to be called the Boulevard de l'Imperatrice Eugenie. In reply to an address from the municipal authorities, the Empress writes that if some day the Emperor should realise his intention of visiting Algeria, and she should be permitted to accompany him, she hopes to have the pleasure of receiving them on the boulevard itself, and thanking them on the spot.

The *Moniteur* announces that a gold medal of the first class has been decreed to Mr. Thomas Small, vice-consul of France at Lowestoft, in recompense of his long services, and especially of his generous exertions in saving the crew of the French schooner Jeune Mathilde.

At Venice it is said that a palace is being prepared for the reception of His Majesty the King of Naples.

"REVIVAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I read in your Saturday's paper a letter with the above signature, in which the writer "humbly represented to the managers of the Metropolitan Hall to invite some of the Dublin Rectors" to preach on its platform, "that we may judge for ourselves what value they give to their respective parishioners for their well-paid, comfortable incomes, netted from our hard earnings." But, if the managers invite the rectors, and they won't preach in the Hall, what must "Revival" do? Is he to be compelled to remain ignorant of the merits of the rectors? This, certainly, appears to be a difficulty; still, I should not have brought it forward had I not discovered how it can be got over; and, perhaps, "Revival" will be grateful to you for allowing me to advise him how to act, in case the rectors don't go to preach in the Hall.

Let him go to the directory—he seems to have been at it before, from his statistics—and look if there be any places where the rectors preach. I believe he will find some churches in Dublin. Then he might make a circuit of them to hear these rev. gentlemen—beginning, of course, with the rector towards whose salary, he says, he contributes out of his "hard earnings." Whatever others may do, I am sure "Revival's" rector will give him good value for his money; and, if he preach about people writing to newspapers, and using "idle words," he will, probably, easily ascertain facts, there will be one, at least, in his congregation that ought to learn a lesson from the sermon. The salaries of the parochial clergy of Dublin, which "Revival" has paraded before the public, are not "netted from our hard earnings," but from Church property in the hands of the Ecclesiast

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.—SARDINIA.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JUNE 1.—In the falsification of news the Pontifical Government is the worthy rival of its Neapolitan neighbour. It turns out to be utterly untrue that the brother of Felice Orsini was killed in that insignificant skirmish under the notorious Zambianchi which took place on the Papal frontiers. I have good grounds for believing that he and Zambianchi are both here in prison. What the Government means to do with them I cannot say. Zambianchi has been transported once already to America, and when he returned, he came without a passport. Orsini is a deserter, and although there is every wish to be indulgent, he cannot be allowed to escape with impunity, the rather that his recent connection with Zambianchi does not tell in his favour. For the rest, the Frenchman Pimadon, one of M. Lamoriciere's helpmates, did not show on that occasion the energy attributed to him by the *Giornale di Roma*. It is clearly perceived, that had the column which invaded the states of the Pope numbered a thousand bold and well-armed men, they would have had a very great chance of success.

But if the Pope cannot rely much on his soldiery, he trusts very confidently for victory to those secret assaults made in covert ways and thick darkness, for which he has an army of priests and friars. These wage a war peculiar to themselves, with the arms of corruption and treachery. The necessity of self-defence has therefore compelled our Government to abandon the exposed and dangerous highway of unlimited toleration, and to seize certain Jesuits, who were the chief agents of this secret black militia. Three of them were mining and sapping here at Turin, under the directions of Father Protasi; at Genoa, Father Betti and Father Poeti were similarly ensconced and at work. Every one of them has been arrested. Notwithstanding their vows and profession of poverty, 80,000 lire in hard cash were found in their snuggery here, besides 150,000 lire of the public stock. The papers found concealed in their dwellings corresponded exactly with the intelligence gleaned from other documents seized previously at Bologna and Ferrara, the whole revealing a vast organised plot. At Bologna, in the house of one Arrotino, five hundred daggers were found. Arrotino himself had taken flight, but as he was lame he was easily found, and the police knew where to lay hands upon him. A search not wholly fruitless was made also in the house of a widow named Montmorency, and others are yet to be made, which it would be imprudent to speak more about at present. From all this it may be easily understood, that, if the government has been obliged at last to be severe against the bishops and cardinals, they themselves are to blame for deeming no means too vile or too degrading for the attainment of their ends. What first gave rise to this severity was, you may remember, the advice given by the superior of the seminary at Piacenza to one of the students that he ought to fire at the excommunicated king; but even without this occurrence it would have been found necessary sooner or later to bridal clerical insolence. The French government also will have to keep a jealous eye on the Paoletti, and other religious associations now plotting against the government because of its shortcomings as protector of the Pope, and its alliance with Protestant England. The Austro-Papal party accuses Count Cavour of wishing to make Victor Emmanuel another Henry VIII., but the world sees that they are battling against civilisation while daring to call themselves Conservatives. In the district of Pisa, in Terriciuola, they have tried to get up disturbances, and have been doing the same thing in some country places near Modena. At Pavia they spread abroad the rumour that the Austrians had crossed the frontiers, occupied Cremona, and were marching on Lodi; but they failed to disturb the public tranquillity, and only betrayed themselves for their pains.

We have been all of us deeply interested in the triumphs of Garibaldi, but mourn the numerous victims. It appears only too true that three of the chiefs—Bixio, Bianchi, and Rosolino Pilo—are among the slain, that Sirtori has been wounded, and Turr also, but slightly. Garibaldi's tunic was pierced by two bullets, but, Heaven be praised, he has hitherto escaped, and in a condition for following up his victories. Meanwhile the King of Naples is pretending that he wants to grant liberal institutions to his people, his true object being to put them off their guard, an then betray them as soon as he can do it without risk.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GENOA, JUNE 1.—Palermo has fallen. After a heroic fight which lasted twelve hours, the great Italian general succeeded in hoisting the national flag on the towers of the Sicilian capital, amid cries of "Long live Italy! —long live Victor Emmanuel, its King!" From the official reports received by the Sardinian Government, it seems that the attack on Peperito began at 4 o'clock a.m., on the 27th. The action once engaged on the southern side of the city, became soon general, and at 6 o'clock, the whole of the southern quarter of the Strada di Toledo fell into the hands of the insurgents. A murderous fire was in the meanwhile directed against the town,—both from Castellamare and from the fleet. In spite of this, however, at seven o'clock the royal troops, routed on the one hand by Garibaldi, and threatened on the other by the population, were obliged to retreat to the royal palace, which became the centre of General Lanza's operations. Such was the fury of the assailants, and such the determination of the Neapolitans, that a most tremendous hand-to-hand struggle ensued, which lasted till ten o'clock. Blood flowed in the streets, and heaps of dead and wounded blocked the way. Although an armistice was not actually prepared and accepted, the two contending parties were obliged to rest for two hours from sheer exhaustion. At noon the fierce engagement was resumed with the bombardment of the town, and before dark the royal palace was stormed by the insurgents, and two hours afterwards it was the prey of the flames. It is not stated whether the conflagration of the palace was caused by Neapolitan shells or whether it entered into Garibaldi's plans to set fire to it. The first supposition is the more probable, for the fire broke out after it was taken by the Sicilian patriots. It is also stated that three Neapolitan regiments passed over to the insurgents during the fight, but I hear that this report does not rest upon reliable authority. However it appears that the whole of the island has recognised the dictatorship of Garibaldi, and that Cefalu-Patti, the provinces of Catanes, and perhaps the town itself, have declared themselves for the national cause. Of course, the victory of Calatafain is well known in England as well as the official report of the Neapolitan General Landi, which fell into the hands of Garibaldi after he had routed the Royal troops.

If I am rightly informed, General Fanti is on the eve of resigning the Ministry of War into firmer and more able hands. Fanti may be a good general, but he is not certainly a good Minister. The right man in the right place is the principle which ought to be followed in Italy at this critical moment.

AUSTRIA.—MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, JUNE 2.—You will excuse the imperfections in the translation of the enclosed documents, but I have been pressed for time, and not wishing to put off my communication to the next mail, I merely send you the documents without comment, and leave the particulars for my next.

The *Vienna Gazette* of May 31, says—

"The Ministers and members of the Augmented Council of the Empire assembled this forenoon, at nine, in the chapel of the Imperial Palace, attending a grand mass celebrated by his Eminence Cardinal Prince Archbishop Ritter von Rauscher. Afterwards the whole of the assembled betook themselves to the Herrngasse, Statthalterei-Gebaude (palace of the Government), containing the apartments prepared to receive them, and on arriving his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer forthwith addressed them, in a most spirited speech, which is subjoined.

"After the administration of the oath, his Imperial Highness Archduke Rainer brought to the knowledge of the Assembly that the permanent Imperial Councillor Von Szogyenyi, and the Imperial Councillor Count Albert Nostitz, had been appointed first and second vice presidents by his Apostolic Majesty; that the two permanent Imperial Councillors, Baron Von Lichtenfels and Count Mercandin, had been appointed [illegible] of the commission entrusted with the verification [illegible] of the future deliberations. A [illegible] after entrusted the same duty to the two Imperial Councillors, Count Anton Auersperg and Count Anton Szecsen. Count Apponyi and Count Andrassy afterwards developed, in their speeches, those points which they thought adapted to their respective positions as Hungarian subjects of his Apostolic Majesty.

"The session for 1860 was then declared duly opened by Archduke Rainer, and the Assembly informed that the next morning they were to be received by the Emperor in person."

On the following day (the 1st inst.) the members of the Council of the Empire assembled in the Throne-room of the palace, when the Emperor addressed them as follows:—

"My Lords, Councillors of the Empire—Be heartily welcome. I have called you around me, since I count upon with certitude to have found in you men who will assist me in my endeavours to promote alike the welfare of all nations of Austria faithfully and with true devotion. All important questions relating both to general legislation and to the exigencies of the budget will be laid before you, my lords. Please to bear in mind, in your deliberations, those supreme principles that the weal and the woe of all parts of this vast empire are most intimately interwoven—that the solidarity and mutuality of interests through all my Crown lands are ties which encircle and bind together the [illegible] through a thousand of sacred, and time-honoured links; that each attempt to shake or loosen [illegible] to the detriment of the whole or its parts, preventing all progress, both intellectual and material, and that, therefore, I could by no means allow such attempts to take place without trespassing on my sacred duties towards my empire and my people. Let us, therefore, my lords, [illegible] equal rights and [illegible] to all nations of Austria, and may they thus be united into one [illegible] link of concord and brotherhood.

"My Lords—When called upon to examine the [illegible] items of the budget, pay due consideration to the [illegible] position of Austria, but be careful [illegible] to increase the charges of the people. [illegible] yourselves that up to this very hour, although [illegible] in matters of finance are slow to ripen into full effect, considerable economy in all branches of the administration have already been obtained [illegible] altogether the general income. [illegible] in this direction with perseverance and strength—if thus we succeed in bringing to some wholesome results those reforms of inner administration which I have ordered—then, my lords, I have no doubt, and I hope assuredly that no extraordinary event thwart our efforts, the hoped-for financial balance may be finally attained.

"The welfare of all the nations entrusted to my care constitutes the highest aim of my unceasing endeavours, and also the development of our internal welfare as well of our importance abroad, are those noble tasks to which the whole of my zeal is devoted. In the efforts to realise those supreme national boons, you, my lords, are with me, as well as all my faithful subjects, and thus let us pray unto the Almighty, and implore Him to give to our combined endeavours His holy will and His mighty assistance."

FRANCE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—A letter from Genoa says that Felix Orsini's brother, reported killed in Zambianchi's foray at Lake Bolsena, is alive there; Zambianchi had been arrested, and sent handcuffed to Turin, Garibaldi's son had been wounded at Calatafani.

The capture of the capital is felt by the Neapolitan Court and Camarilla to be quite decisive as to the utter loss of the island; and as to Garibaldi, there can be no doubt at all. He has been dozens of times to and fro the Straits of Messina, and knows, what any passing skipper can see at a glance, that the fort or citadel athwart that harbour, however formidable on the sea approach, and capable of destructive action on the town, is at the mercy of the first battery planted on the heights that commanded both citadel and city. The masterdom of Messina involves at once the entire control of the Straits; and it requires no gift of prophecy to foretell what will occur in a few months.

The only chance for absolute monarchy and the dynasty of Bourbon lies in the death of Sicily's viceroy in the field or in the breach; yet there are leaders on his staff fully endowed with his pluck and ability; Colonel de Medici has fought at his side in every encounter since and including the defence of Rome: Nino Bixio is not killed, and that daring soldier the Hungarian Turr can be relied on.

It was on Whit-Sunday that Palermo was stormed and carried; on the same Sunday eleven years ago Rome was assaulted by the French, whom Garibaldi kept out from the 12th of June to the 2nd of July.

Marquis Antonini, Neapolitan Envoy here, who went about spreading his telegrams, has suddenly ceased to be visible anywhere; his Government has succeeded in making their ambassador cut a very ridiculous figure.

The Russian Court is daily linking more closely its intimacy with that of France. The widow of Czar Nicholas never put her foot on French soil until last week, when she actually passed through the south of France, and met the French Emperor and Empress at Lyons. Nice having become French, the Russian colony there, with its Greek Church and imperial preferences, will continue to be a bond of union. In noticing the Muscovite worship Olaf, upon which the Dowager Czarina landed in France, it may be allowable to remark that Olaf is the Russian form of the Scandinavian saint's name Olaus, a patronymic widely in use from remote ages on the Baltic, and the undoubted origin of various family names, Swedish, Danish, Pict, and Scot. Ole Bull, the violinist, was baptised in honour of that saint. St. Olave's church, in London, Howley, Olliffe, Mac Auliffe, Auliffe, and "Mac Auly," are all traceable to Scandinavian origin.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The *New York Times* of the 21st ultimo, contains the following:—

A message from the President has been received and taken up.

The message calls the attention of Congress to the capture of the slaver Wildfire, with 507 negroes, by Captain Cragin, of the steamer Mohawk, on the 26th of April. The negroes were carried to Key West, Florida, on the 30th of April, and delivered to the custody of the Marshal for the Southern District of Florida. The question arises, what shall be done with the negroes.

He refers to the action in the case of the negroes from the Echo, and regrets to say that, under the mode adopted in regard to them, the expenditures will be without a violation of the laws of humanity. The expenditures on this scale for the Africans captured on board the Wildfire, will not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and may considerably exceed this sum. It will not be sufficient for Congress to limit the amount to be appropriated to the case of the Wildfire, as, probably, judging from the increased activity of the slave trade, and the vigilance of our cruisers, several similar captures may be made before the end of the year. An appropriation ought, therefore, to be granted large enough to cover these contingencies. The period, he says, has arrived when it is indispensable to provide by some specific legislation for the guidance of the Executive on the subject. He suggests Congress may authorise men to enter into a general arrangement with the Colonisation Society, binding them to receive on the coast of Africa, from an agent there, all the captured Africans who may be delivered to him, and to maintain them for a limited period, on such terms and conditions as may combine humanity towards those unfortunates with a just economy. It would obviate the necessity of making a new bargain with every new capture, and would prevent a delay, and avoid the expense of disposition of the captured. The law might then provide that in all cases, where practicable, the captor shall carry the negroes directly to Africa, and deliver them to the American agent there, afterward bringing the captured vessel to the United States for adjudication. The capturing officer, in case of bringing the prize to the United States, ought to be required to land the negroes in some one or more ports, to be designated by Congress, where the prevailing health throughout the year is good. At these ports, cheap but permanent accommodation might be provided for the negroes, until they could be sent away, without incurring the expense of erecting such accommodations at every port where the captor may think it expedient to enter. On the present occasion these negroes have been brought to Key West; and, according to an estimate presented by the Marshal of the southern district of Florida, the cost of temporary quarters will be 2,500 dols. The aggregate expense for a single month may be 12,000 dols. But this is far from being the worst evil. Within a few weeks the yellow fever will prevail at Key West, and hence the Marshal urges their removal from their present quarters at an early day, which must be done in any event, as soon as practicable. For these reasons the President earnestly recommends the subject to the immediate attention of Congress. He says, in conclusion, that it is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to spend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African slave trade, when the only portions of the civilised world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Message was referred to the judiciary committee.

ORDINATION AT TUSCARORA, ON THE GRAND RIVER.

(FROM THE NEW LONDON PROTOTYPE.)

On Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Huron held an ordination in St. John's Church, Tuscarora. This is a Missionary Church for part of the Six Nation Indians, resident on the Grand River. Mr. Robert Grant, the gentleman ordained on that day, has been appointed as sistant to the Rev. A. Nelles, missionary to the Mohawk Indians, and head of the institution for the education of Indian children, situated near Brantford, and supported by the New England Company of London. A large number of Indians assembled on the occasion; the church, which is a commodious building, was crowded to excess, and the windows being taken out, platforms were erected outside, for the accommodation of those who could not gain access to the interior of the building. The bishop preached to a most attentive congregation, and his sermon was rendered into Indian by Mr. George Johnson, the interpreter. After the solemn service of ordination, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to over 100 communicants, about 90 of whom were Indians; and the Sacrament of Baptism was administered to three Indian children, one of whom was presented to the bishop in true Indian fashion, upon a frame, such as has been used by the people from time immemorial. In the evening the bishop preached to a large and attentive congregation, in Onondaga Church, when a collection was made towards liquidating the debt incurred in the erection of that building.

It is deserving of remark, when noticing the proceedings of the day, that the communion plate used on this occasion was that given by "Good Queen Anne" to the Mohawk Indians, then resident in what is now known as the "United States of America." This service of plate bears the following inscription, under the royal arms:—

"The gift of Her Majesty, Anne, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and of her plantations in North America, Queen, to her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks;" and was presented by the good Queen in the year 1712. An interesting history belongs to it. At the American revolution the Six Nations remained faithful to British rule, and withdrew to Canada, that they might continue under the English crown. They lost in their flight much of their worldly substance, but they carried with them, through all their difficulties, this communion service, the gift of England's Queen, and though, more than once, they were forced to bury it, and save it from falling into the hands of their pursuers, still they protected it with the utmost fidelity, and their descendants now prize it as the most valuable relic which has come down to them from their forefathers. The present advanced state of civilisation to which the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River have attained, proves to a demonstration, that wise and Christian means steadily persevered in, will effect all that the most sanguine can desire for this people. The New England Society may indeed be thankful that they have been selected as the intruments for the performance of such a work. The other Indians in this colony are in a low and degraded state. The British and Colonial Governments have withdrawn the assistance heretofore granted for the religious instruction of our Indian population, and a work similar to that performed amongst the Six Nations on the Grand River now invites, and will amply repay the labours of some one of the great missionary societies at home.

We cannot refrain from expressing the conviction, that if the policy adopted by "Good Queen Anne" had had always been carried out in the dependencies of the British crown, and if England's sovereign had displayed a lively personal interest in the spiritual welfare of the various nations, which, in the providence of God, have been brought under her dominion, results similar to those which have been produced amongst the Indians of the Six Nations might have been looked for, and instead of the determined hostility to everything English lately exhibited by the soldiers and people of our great Indian empire, we should have found them as devotedly attached to British rule, and as loyal to England's Queen as the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River. In the history of nations, as of individuals, we shall ever find the declaration made by the man of God to Eli verified, "Them that honour me, I will honour; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Power v. Hogan.

This petition prayed for an account of the personal property of the petitioner's father, Patrick Power, which came to the hands of the respondent; it also prayed that a certain lease on which he relied should be declared to be a grant of the estate for the interest of the petitioner. The allegation of the petitioner was, that in 1844, at the time of the death of John Power, his father, he (John Power) was possessed of 26 acres of land in the county Waterford, at a rent of £39 yearly, with cattle and chattels; that the petitioner was then only an infant, aged six years, and that the respondent, who was married to a member of the family, took possession of the farm and property, and retained them. The allegation made by the respondent was that he held under a lease from the landlord, and that what he had done in the transaction was for the benefit of the minor. There was no appearance, however, at the hearing of the cause for the respondent, and the Chancellor accordingly granted the petition.

Messrs. Harris, Q.C., and Ryan, appeared for the petitioner.

Good v. Saunders.

This petition was filed for the purpose of having an account taken of the sums due to the petitioner, on foot of two indentures, under which it was alleged sums of £800 and £470 were paid to John and Joseph Hardy, on security of their claim to a moiety of a certain legacy. The respondent denied that the sums had been paid as alleged. The case was of a complicated character, and was generally uninteresting.

The Chancellor granted the petition.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at 11 o'clock.

M'Donnell v. Carpenter.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., on behalf of the respondent, moved the court that inasmuch as the petitioner had not set down his cause petition in the present sitting, but had allowed the time for doing so to elapse, same might be stayed, and that the injunction order bearing date the 6th March, 1860, might be dissolved. The respondent, it appeared, had brought an ejectment, as remainder man in a settlement, against the petitioner, who claimed to be a tenant, and the order which had been issued was to restrain him (respondent) from proceeding with his action, until he had filed affidavits by way of answer to the cause petition.

The Master of the Rolls said, that the petitioner was not bound by the order of the Chancellor to set down the cause.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., said if this were so, he would only apply to have the injunction set aside.

Mr. O'Donnell, Q.C., on the part of the petitioner, said he appeared there to resist the first branch of the notice.

The Master of the Rolls thought the better course would be to have the cause set down for the present term, the motion to discharge the injunction to be allowed to stand over for the hearing.

Order accordingly.

Gordon v. Crawford.

This was an appeal from an order of Master Murphy. The petition was filed in the month of November, 1858, on foot of certain partnership transactions between the petitioner and respondent, who were partners in the firm of Gordon and Crawford, of Belfast, wine merchants, previous to the year 1840, when a treaty was entered into by them, but no deed in writing was drawn up. One singular feature in the case was, that the petition had not been filed for eleven years after the dissolution of partnership, which took place in 1847. The whole question turns upon what was the real nature of the partnership, and whether, in taking the accounts, Mr. Crawford was entitled to bring into them the very considerable sum for discount which Mr. Gordon contends he specially stipulated should not be introduced.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., opened the petition, and stated the facts, which are extremely complicated, and will be likely to occupy the consideration of the court for a conciderable time.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

The Queen v. Patrick Sandys, and others.

Mr. O'Driscoll moved, on the part of Patrick Sandys, and eight other prisoners confined in Dundalk Jail on a charge of Ribbonism, that the informations tak en against them be returned, with a view to an application to the court to discharge them on bail. The prisoners were arrested on the 27th of May, but had not been committed. They stood remanded until Friday next.

Mr. Justice Hayes said he could not entertain the motion until the prisoners were finally committed.

(Before the Full Court.)

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of Mary Mathews an infant.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

When this case was called on, a short discussion ensued as to which party had a right to be heard first, and it was ultimately decided that the prosecutor should proceed.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., on behalf of Mrs. Mathews, the mother of the infant, said he had to submit to the court that the sworn answers of Miss Aylward to the interrogatories exhibited to her did not vindicate her from the charge brought forward against her, of having illegally, and in contempt of the law and the court interfered with the custody of the infant. By her answer to those interrogatories she had not purged herself of the contempt for which an attachment was issued against her, inasmuch, as she had not satisfactorily shown to the court, that she had used due or *bona fide* efforts to recover possession of the child. It was a case in which the court ought to inflict some punishment, or take such a course as might tend to ensure the production of the child at some future period. The case had been so recently before the court that it was unnecessary to go through its facts in detail, but he would at once proceed to point out such portions of Miss Aylward's answers to the interrogatories as he considered insufficient. The first answer given by Miss Aylward was in reference to the latter portion of the second interrogatory. She is asked this question—"Did you then inform the said Mary Jordan that the name of the said child would be changed, immediately on her reception into the said orphanage, and that she would be thenceforth called Mary Farrell, and be sent under such new name to a nurse, some distance from Dublin, where her mother and those acting on her behalf could not find her, and state fully the particulars of any conversations which took place between you and the said Mary Jordan, touching or in any way concerning the said child, and the placing her in the said orphanage institution, and the future rearing up and disposal of the child, and in relation to the claim of the said mother to the possession of her own child?" In answer to that, Miss Aylward states that "no conversation took place with Mary Jordan relative to the child's name, or as to its being placed in the country, but thinks that she mentioned about the child's being sent to the country as all the children are; and further, that she was justified in receiving the child from Mary Jordan, the guardian appointed by the dying instructions of the father, and that she believed it would be a violation of the trust reposed in Mary Jordan if she were to admit a claim, even put forward by the mother, to bring up his child in a religion different from that in which it was baptised, and in which he desired it to be educated and brought up." He (Mr. Brereton) read that answer to show the court the view which Miss Aylward candidly avowed she took of her duty; she would not even allow "the claim of the mother." By the third interrogatory Miss Aylward was asked "was it not pursuant to an arrangement or understanding that the child was given under the name of Mary Farrell to Elizabeth Kenny, residing at Saggart, county Dublin, and was it not known to several persons connected with the institution that the child was so placed at nurse? Miss Aylward's reply was that she gave the child the name of Farrell after a benefactress of the institution, "and also to prevent the mother, should she ever seek her whom she had deserted, from obtaining possession of her against the father's dying injunctions; and further, that she makes no doubt that several persons connected and unconnected with the institution knew the name of the child, and that the same is entered on the public register of the orphanage, with the reason of the change, the history of the child, &c." Now, the other side was called on by notice to produce the register. Was it in court?

Mr. Curran—It is not.

Mr. Brereton said notice having been served, it was only right that the book should be produced in order that the court might see the nature of the entry which Miss Aylward said had been made with respect to the child.

Mr. Curran said there was no objection to show the entry; but there was an objection to giving up the book, which contained various entries not intended for the public.

Mr. Brereton said all he wanted was the entry. He did not care for the rest of the book.

Mr. Curran said he would have the book sent for.

Mr. Brereton resumed—Miss Aylward stated that the change of name from Mathews to Farrell was known to persons connected and unconnected with the institution; yet, from the beginning to the end of her answers she did not state a single reason why she did not apply to persons connected with the institution, or set on foot any inquiries respecting the present custody of the child. By the 4th interrogatory, Miss Aylward was asked was it the invariable rule of St. Bridget's Orphanage to change the names of the children under its care on the day of their reception; also, were there any deviations from that rule, and if so under what circumstances, and whether any child was given to nurse under its original proper name, and, finally, would Mrs. Aylward swear that the name of Mary Mathews was not changed to Mary Farrell, for the purpose of baffling and studying the search and inquiries of Maria Mathews? Miss Aylward did not answer that interrogatory at all; she submitted "that the main object of the interrogatory was to know for what purpose the child's name was changed, and that from the fulness of her answer to the third interrogatory she had satisfied the court in that particular. She did not answer the question at all. She gave no reply to this question, whether she did not intend by the change of the name to baffle and elude the search of the mother, but she winds up that "she did not intend to baffle or elude any order or rule of the court." That was not changed; there was not a word of it in the interrogatory, and the court would, therefore, see how Mrs. Alyward chose to satisfy the court that she fairly answered the interrogatories. There was no order of the court before the 10th June, 1857, but, in point of fact, Miss Alyward did elude and baffle the order of the court, because on the 28th May, 1859, there was a conditional order against Mrs. Jordan, and the court had Miss Alyward's admission that she employed the same attorney now employed by her to show cause against the conditional order. In May, 1859, then, Miss Alyward was aware that the hand of the court was raised to rescue the child; she employed an attorney to have the conditional order discharged, and she was, therefore, responsible for all that had occurred from May, 1859, up to the present day. Yet, up to the present Miss Alyward had not produced the child to the court The fifth interrogatory referred to the terms on which the nurse undertook the care of the kidnapped infant. Her answer to that is—"That the terms on which she gave the child to Elizabeth Kenny were at the rate of £3 10s. per annum, and 10s. per annum for clothing the child, was, of course, given to said nurse, subject to respondent's orders and disposition, the name, as before stated, being on the public register, and being known to many." Nurse Kenny, to whom the child had been given, was not one of the ordinary nurses of the institution, but Miss Alyward had, no doubt, a very good reason for giving the child to a new nurse, and not to any one of the persons who were well known to the nurses of the institution." She says—"We are mistaken in supposing that the 30s (which was the sum paid by the thief who went to the nurse with an order alleged to have been forged, and took away the child) formed any portion of the sum agreed to be given for the support of the child." If Miss Alyward was not able to fix the exact amount of the terms the person who went with the forged order went pretty near the amount. If the sum to be paid for the child at nurse the thief went pretty near the amount to be paid for a quarter It would be proved to the court that whoever the thief was she was no stranger to Miss Aylward or the Orphan Institution; because it was perfectly clear that one way or another the sum of 30s. went very near what would be the payment for the full quarter. It should also be remembered the letter stated that the sum given was in consideration of the child being taken away from the nurse before the time. In the 6th interrogatory she is asked in reference to her affidavit, filed on the 16th June, 1858, in which she stated that for obvious reasons she declined to give the name or residence of the nurse, unless ordered by the court so to do. She "saith that her sole reason for declining to give the name or residence of said nurse, unless ordered by the court so to do, was lest the dying injunctions of the father, and the guardianship of the said Mary Jordan should be interfered with till the court had decided as to their legality." Miss Aylward seemed to have taken the safe course, pending the decision by the court as to the guardianship, for she takes care she won't give up the child before the decision, so that if it were adverse to her she would still have possession of the infant. She thus took upon herself to discuss the question of guardianship, and did not comply with the exigency of the writ which was to place the infant in such a position as that the court could at once hand it over to the rightful guardian. The next question she was asked was, had she any other and what reason for declining to give the name and residence of nurse Elizabeth Kenny, than those which she had mentioned, and whether she would swear that at the time of the making of the affidavit she had no knowledge the child would be removed to some place of greater concealment, in order to baffle the efforts of the mother to discover the place where said child was. The answer to that is "that at the time of making her said affidavit mentioned in this interrogatory, she had no knowledge, suspicion, or belief, that the said child would be removed from the nurse," and she says she does not "consider such removal justifiable or proper." It would be seen that she did not answer the question of whether there was any other reason, but he (Mr. Brereton), supposed she considered that she answered in effect that her sole reason was, the guardianship should not be interfered with. He denied that she gave the court full and satisfactory information in this respect. By the 7th interrogatory she was asked whether, on the 19th of June, 1858, when informed by the nurse that the child had been stolen or taken away from her by means of a forged letter, why she did not communicate with Mary Jordan, as the guardian of the child, the facts communicated to her by nurse Kenny. The answer she gave to that was, that "she did consider Mary Jordan the guardian of the said Mary Mathews, subject to the decision of the court. She does not remember having communicated the fact of the child having been taken away, to Mary Jordan, nor does she believe the necessity for so doing occurred to her mind, or that she could aid her in recovering it; thinks she spoke on one or two occasions since to Mary Jordan, but at this distance of time does not remember the conversation held with her; saith that she never told the said Mary Jordan, nor any other person or persons that the child should never be given up to her said mother, nor that she would prefer to go to prison or leave the country rather than consent to her being given up to the said Maria Matthews, nor any words to that effect." Her case was, that the child was abstracted without her knowledge or connivance; she knows not how or whom by, and yet, though she swore she believed Mary Jordan to be the sole and legal guardian of the child, she never communicated to her the important fact that the child had been taken away. If it could be contended that Miss Aylward was under no legal responsibility prior to the abduction of the child, there was an end to the case, but she was responsible, having received the child from a person whom she believed to be the legal guardian. In answer to the eighth interrogatory, she stated that after her interview with nurse Kenny, on the 19th June, she did inform the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe of the removal of the said child, but she positively denied that she ever informed him that the said infant should never be given up to her mother. Was it to be permitted in the Court of Queen's Bench, that a person after having taken upon herself the custody of the child, should sit down inert and inactive, when that child, for which she was responsible, had been stolen in the manner related. She withheld from the court all information which might have lead to the detection of the child, and he submitted the whole proceeding was a mockery. Upon the 9th interrogatory alone Miss Aylward should give some satisfactory information before she was allowed to escape. In answer to that interrogatory she said "That she had not known, nor does she now know, whether the person who took away said child was connected or unconnected with St. Bridget's Orphanage, whether a stranger or otherwise, but no authorisation that she has even heard of was given for the removal by that institution." If she believed the taking away of the child was the act of a felon she should have given information to the police. Neither does she now believe that the Rev. Edward M'Cabe, or Mary Jordan, had anything whatsoever to do with the removal of said child," nor "does she know at whose cost or charge the child has been since reared, or educated, or *whether she is in existence or not.*" They had a detailed statement of the anxious wishes of the father on his dying bed, in reference to the religion in which his children were to be reared, but the feelings of the mother on the subject seemed never to have entered into Miss Alyward's contemplation. He next came to the 10th interrogatory—"Did you, on the said 19th of June, 1858, after the said Elizabeth Kenny had informed you of the said Mary Mathews having been taken away from her at any time since, and when particularly give, or cause to be given, any information to the police respecting such abduction of the said Mary Mathews, with a view to their discovering by whom she had been so taken away, and the place to which she had been taken and if not, why not, with your reasons for not having done so fully and at large." To this interrogatory Mrs. Alyward replied that she did not give notice to the police when she was informed of the abduction of the child, because such an idea never crossed her mind. He (counsel) wished to know if she had lost a piece of plate through the negligence of the servant to whom she had entrusted it, and that that servant informed her she had given it to a woman whom, she said, Miss Alyward had sent for it, would it not have occurred to that lady's mind at once to give information to the police, and to get all the explanation she could as to the circumstances under which she parted with her property. In the next interrogatory, Miss Alyward was asked did she make any efforts to obtain information respecting the removal of the child from the care of nurse Kenny, and did she show the order upon which such removal took place, to the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe, or to any other person, with the view of ascertaining the handwriting in which such order was written, and whether she could form a belief whether said order was not written by some persons well acquainted with the circumstances respecting the change of the name of said child, and the terms under which she had placed the child at nurse. In reply to this question, she stated that she had not heard of the child's removal until the 19th of June, although it took place on the 8th of June, 1858, and at that distant period caused no inquiries, to be made. She also stated what to him counsel appeared a most extraordinary statement to introduce, that she had read in the public papers of a Catholic child having been carried off in Dame-street, in this city, and although information was forthwith given to the police, said child had not been since found that she had heard of. This was the reason which Miss Aylward assigned why another child should be taken from the Dublin mountains, and the police should not be informed of it, and no effort should be made to get it. She also stated she did not show the forged order to any person, but returned it to the nurse telling her to take care of it, as she (the respondent) believed the nurse would require it for her justifications observing at the same time, however, that the parties who did it did not consider her much, as she would be obliged to prove that the order was a forgery. Evidently she anticipated by this statement, that judicial proceedings would be taken for the recovery of the child; and she did not conceive it to be a duty which she owed to the person who had committed this child to her to make any communication to her, or to raise hand or foot to remedy the consequences of her own misconduct. Miss Aylward also stated that she did not know, or could she form a belief who the person was who forged the order or removed the child, or with what object same was done; with respect to the question whether she now had any *bona fide* desire and intention to procure or endeavour to procure the child for the purpose of producing her to the court, she gave no answer whatever, and he submitted that if she had no such desire she ought to remain in custody. Counsel then proceeded to show from the interrogatories and the replies that information was deliberately kept back from the court which should have been disclosed to it, and which, in all probability, would have prevented the abduction of the child had it been afforded in due time. Counsel next proceeded to comment upon a report which appeared in the *Evening Freeman* of the 10th December, 1859, of the St. Bridgets Orphanage Institution, written by Miss Aylward, from the statements in which he contended that it was plainly evident Miss Aylward numbered Mary Mathews among the children "saved." Could the court, he asked, be satisfied with the explanations given by Miss Aylward on the whole of this case? In the language of Lord Campbell, adopted by the Lord Chief Justice, when he gave him judgment on this case on a former occasion, he was entitled to call upon the court to inflict condign punishment on the party who had been guilty of such evasion and misconduct. Miss Aylward, in the report to which he had already alluded, said that the father of the child had done all in his power to save his children from their mother, which would have been expected from a person ignorant of the folds of English law. He (Mr. Brereton) hoped the folds of English law were sufficiently strong and stringent to compel Miss Aylward to obey its first and primary object, the protection of the liberty of the subject. He asked had they not evidence under this lady's own hand that from the 3rd of April, when she changed the name of this child to avoid her being discovered by the wretched mother up to the present moment, there had been a pertinacious and consistent course pursued of evasion of the law and a baffling of the court, and an evading of the object which that court held dearest to its jurisdiction. This was a case not only important to his client, who was at present in the position of a person robbed of her offspring but one of the most important cases which had ever, perhaps, taken place in this country upon a great constitutional principle, the carrying out of which to its full extent was placed in the hands of their lordships. He trusted, so long as that court endured—so long as British law endured—that that principle dear to every man would be upheld and respected—namely, that any one who had obtained the possession of the person of any of her Majesty's subjects shall give a satisfactory, full, candid, and true account of where that person is, and the reasons for his detention.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's able statement, the court adjourned to this morning, when the further hearing of the case will be resumed.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Brereton, Q.C., and Ralph. Attorney—Mr. John Martin.

Counsel for the respondent, (Miss Aylward) Messrs. Curran and Sidney. Attorney—Mr. Kane.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

Dumphey v. Hennessy.

Mr. Denis C. Heron applied to the court in this case, on behalf of the plaintiff, for an order to set aside the last defence as double, and, therefore calculated to prejudice and embarrass the plaintiff, who, in consequence, was unable to know whether it was the defendant's intention to rely upon the illegality of the demand under the Corrupt Practices Act, or upon the ground that such demand had not been made through a proper channel. The action was brought for the recovery of a sum of money from the defendant for electioneering expenses in canvassing the King's County for him, and, also, for having driven cars for him (defendant) through the country. It was contended by counsel that the defence should definitely disclose which of the two grounds it was intended to rely on.

The motion was resisted by Mr. Gamble, who appeared in sustainment of the defence. Nothing which constituted the plea was irravelant or unnecessary, and the mere allegation of its being double was an insufficient objection, as it did not state in what respect it was so, or to what extent it was embarrassing.

The Court ordered the defence to be amended by bringing it under the 24th section of Corrupt Practices Act.

Powell v. the Atlantic Steam Company.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, Q.C., on the part of the defendants, moved the court that the venue might be changed from Sligo to Dublin, they (defendants) to pay expenses consequent upon such change. The ground relied on was that it would be inconvenient to the defendants, to bring their various witnesses to Sligo. The matter involved a question of mercantile law, and it was urged that it would be advisable to have it disposed of in Dublin. The action was brought to recover the value of a portmanteau, which had been lost to the defendant's servants.

Mr. Morris resisted the application, and contended that the preponderance of convenience lay in favour of the present venue. His client, the plaintiff, was a lady in a delicate state of health, and could not travel up to Dublin without suffering injury.

Baron Fitzgerald said that, *prima facie*, the plaintiff was entitled to lay his venue where he wished. In the present case he had selected Sligo, and the court did not think there had been any good and sufficient grounds shown why it should be disturbed.

Venue stands.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

Harnett v. J. O. Lever.

Mr. Curtis, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved to make absolute the conditional order to substitute service of the summons and plaint. The action is brought, as our readers are already aware, to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract, the plaintiff having been a passenger on board one of the defendant's steamships (Atlantic mail vessels), from New York to Galway.

Mr. Samuel Ferguson, and Mr. Dowse appeared for the defendants.

The Court made the order absolute.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re M'Dermott.

The bankrupt was a trader in Castlerea, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Heron for the bankrupt.

After some discussion the case was adjourned with a view to ascertain the facts relating to a sale which had taken place in the country, where its was alleged the bankrupt's property was sacrificed.

Agent—Mr. Moldon.

In re Morony.

The bankrupt was a grocer in Denzille-street, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Langan, on the part of the assignees, asked for an adjournment with a view of examining certain accounts that had been furnished by creditors.

Mr. Levy, on the part of the bankrupt, assented, and the meeting was adjourned for a week.

Agent—Mr. Langan.

In re Joseph Abbott.

This was an adjourned meeting for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the bankrupt, and asked his lordship to pass the final examination.

Mr. Levy with Mr. Pickering, appeared for two English creditors, and objected to the passing of the final examination.

Mr. Humphries, for the assignees, said that an action had been brought by the assignees to recover property assigned by the bankrupt, and would be heard at the Belfast Assizes.

His Lordship said he would not proceed with the final examination until after the trial.

The case was adjourned to the 10th of August.

Agent—Mr. O'Rorke.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Carlisle and Hutchins.

The meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, appeared for the assignees.

Mr. D. C. Heron appeared for the bankrupt Hutchins, and Mr. Dowse, instructed by Mr. Geoghegan, appeared for the bankrupt Carlisle.

Mr. Roper, instructed by Mr. Murdock Greene, appeared for the Cork and Youghal Railway Company.

The bankrupts, it will be remembered, were the contractors for the making of the Cork and Youghal Railway.

Both of the bankrupts having been examined,

Judge Lynch said he would pass the final examination, but as to Mr. Carlisle, he would order an objection to be entered to the granting of his certificate, at all events, for the present. He was not satisfied with Mr. Carlisle's conduct, in surrendering the contract, which he did without consulting any of his creditors.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Dobbs.)

COUNTY CARLOW.

In re the estate of Sarah and Eliza Gorman, owners; Simeon Creagh, petitioner.

The lands of Busherstown, held in fee farm, and part of same held for two lives, containing 117a.; nett rent, £42 1s. 2d. Sold to Mr. Byrne, the tenant, for £850.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—TUESDAY.

A boy named Patrick Mallin was charged by John Segrave Lynch with having stolen a book from the shop of Mrs. Mary Graves, High-street, on Monday. Prosecutrix stated that he saw the prisoner take the book while passing by the door; he arrested him, and found it in his possession.—He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, in the first instance, and then to be sent to the Roman Catholic Reformatory for four years.

Two soldiers belonging to the 3rd Light Dragoons, named John Lawlor and Nicholas Talbot, were charged by William Muley with robbing him of £3, on Monday evening, and under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, that he had been drinking a good deal during the day, and happened to meet the prisoners on the quay. They followed him for a considerable time, entered into conversation with him, and requested to be treated. He accordingly consented, and said that if they would accompany him to a public-house on Georges'-quay he would give them some drink. Before, however, reaching this house he took some bank notes out of his pocket, which the prisoners must have seen. A gentleman, named Davis, saw Miley exhibit the notes, and called the attention of Police-constable 119 B to the fact. The constable then followed the parties until they came to the public-house in question, which they entered. After some interval, however, the two soldiers left the house without Miley. The constable then went in to see Miley, who, at once told him that he had been robbed, one of the soldiers having put his hand into his (the prosecutor's) pocket, and taken therefrom £3. The constable went in pursuit of the soldiers, but they ran so fast down Hawkins-street that he was obliged to call upon Constable Humphrey for assistance, and, after a chase, they were arrested. They were then brought back to the public-house and confronted with Miley, who at once identified them as the parties who had been drinking with him. Immediately after, however, the prisoners were brought into the house, Lawler rushed into a small adjoining room, and stooped down towards the floor. Constable Humphrey followed him, and, perceiving his suspicious movement, went up to the spot. Lawler, on rising, exclaimed, "Oh! it is only my pipe," but the constable, on examining the place, found three one pound bank notes.—The prisoners were sent for trial to the city sessions.

Anne Grady was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen from parties in Sandymount, Irishtown, and elsewhere, several pair of boots and other articles of dress. It appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of going to the houses of these people for the purpose of taking lodgings. She remained but a short time in each, and in the meantime contrived to steal the articles in question.—She was sent for trial to the city sessions.

Francis Byrne was charged by Hugh Coyle, assistant of Mr. Fagan, Fleet-street, with stealing about 5lbs. of sugar, the property of the latter. The sugar was made up in single pounds, and lying on the counter. It was taken away while complainant's back was turned. A woman having told him that the prisoner took the sugar, he followed her and found it in her possession.—She was remanded.

Catherine Hanlon was charged by John Farrell, assistant of Mr. Warrington, Dame-court, with having stolen from the house of the latter a pewter pint measure, his property. The prisoner had asked for a glass of whiskey, and took the pint which was on the counter. There was no other person there at the time.—She was sent to trial to the city sessions.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Catherine Ormsby was charged with stealing half a sovereign from Margaret Cavanagh, under the following circumstances:—The parties were neighbours and on visiting terms, and on Monday evening the prisoner went into complainant's room when she was about to send out for some milk. She put her hand in her pocket and took out a halfpenny, and together with it a small piece of paper in which, she alleged, was rolled up a half sovereign. Complainant told the prisoner that there was half a sovereign lapped up in the paper, and which had been given to her by her father to pay the rent. The prisoner asked to see the half sovereign, and it was handed to her in the paper. Complainant alleged that the prisoner subsequently placed the paper in a plait of her hair, and shortly after handed it to her (complainant), when she put the paper in her pocket without opening it. In about quarter of an hour afterwards the landlord called for the rent, and on opening the paper in question the half sovereign was missing.—The prisoner denied taking the money, and was remanded.

Mary Brennan was charged with having a quantity of table linen in her possession in Church-street on Monday, and for which she could not satisfactorily account.—She was also remanded.

Owen Cahill and Owen Martin, labourers, were brought up in custody of Acting-Inspector Armstrong, charged respectively with having £1 2s. 3½d., and £4 6s. 2½d. in their possession on Monday last, under suspicious circumstances, in a public house at Drumcondra, and for which money they could not give any satisfactory account.—They were remanded.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH—THE NEW BUILDING.

Yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Mr. Hatchell, his private secretary, Major Bagot, and Major Forster, A.D.C., paid a visit to the establishment of William Acheson, Esq., T.C., Grafton-street, for the purpose of inspecting the plans now exhibited there for building St. Andrew's Church. The plans originally sent in, as the public are aware, were very numerous, but there were six deemed especially deserving of consideration, which are here set down in the order of merit assigned to them —viz., 1st, that of Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn (conditional); 2nd, do.; 3rd, Raffles Brown; 4th, Dean and Woodward; 5th, Thomas Turner; 6th, Rawson Carroll.

The plan which is selected—viz., that of Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn—is of the Gothic style, richly and elaborately ornamented, and presents a bold, lofty, and imposing appearance. It combines elegance and solemnity with lightness, and is totally free from that coldness and dreariness of aspect which characterise too many of the older buildings of this class, and which should never be found associated with a structure raised for Divine worship. To those of our readers who have not seen the plans it would be useless to give a minute and technical description of the exterior of the intended building; for works of this description, and, indeed, all works of art, must be seen in order to form a satisfactory conception of them. It may be remarked, however, that the site of the intended building is hardly suitable for so grand a structure as that contemplated. Ample space and commanding view are essentially necessary to give full effect to a public building, and without these advantages the merits of the noblest structure are obscured or overlooked. In justice to the gentlemen who furnished the plan, which has been deemed most deserving of adoption, we select the following passage from an article in the last number of the *Dublin Builder* on the present subject:—"The authors of the Monogram 'Shamrock in a Circle,' Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, of Belfast, may feel justly proud of the head that conceived and the hands that manipulated the exquisite treatment of this most excellent study; and, though in the result labour may be partially unrequited, nevertheless it is something to feel that it has been regarded with interest and admiration as well by the public as the professional competitors. As already stated there was not a second opinion as to this being 'A 1.' To carry out the work in its integrity was considerably in excess of the available funds, and the amount stipulated for in the instructions, and it was, necessary to apply to the firm for an amended design which was accordingly furnished. This design is substantially similar to the original in its main construction of features, but considerably divested of ornamentation, flying buttresses, crocketted pinnacles, elaborate tracery, &c. The *toute ensemble*, however, is most pleasing, and ably treated."

His Excellency minutely inspected the several plans exhibited, and expressed himself much pleased at that furnished by Messrs. Lanyon and Lynn, and after remaining about half an hour, took his departure.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK.—Weaver's Hall, Coombe.—Week ending 4th June, 1860—No. of depositors, 196; amount lodged, £11 3s. 4d.; new accounts open, 14; No. of withdrawals, 41; amount withdrawn, £[illegible] 11s. 8d.; total number of depositors to this date, 807; total amounts lodged, £319 13s. 1d.

NEW MUSIC.

"Many a Time," and "The Shamrock;" by Fredrick Maccabe. Dublin: Wiseheart and Son.

Mr. Maccabe's reputation as a light song-writer has lost nothing by the publication of these two pieces, which are very superior to the generality of meagre, purportless productions we are continually treated to in public and private. Two features which they possess would alone be sufficient to entitle them to commendation. While they are, with slight exception, peculiarly original, there is also an absence of the laborious and affected style, which so frequently characterises the love-sick effusions of every day. "Many a Time" is really, both in its music and words, a very happy composition. Of "The Shamrock" it is needless to speak, as it has already enjoyed a wide popularity. The songs are published with graceful and becoming designs, by the Messrs. Wiseheart & Son, of Sackville street.

NEW EDITIONS, REPRINTS, AND SERIALS.

"The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt." Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.—The graces and merits of these poems are well known. It will be enough to say that they here appear with the final revision of the writer's latest mood, and arranged according to his own plans; that he has appended to some of the longer poems passages which originally appeared in them, but were afterwards omitted or altered; that there are many illustrative notes; and that some of the poems bear the date of 1859, consequently of the last year of his life and the latest impress of his mind.

"The Old Court Suburb." By Leigh Hunt. Third Edition. Hurst and Blackett.—This pleasant piece of topography (now appearing in one volume) bears, like the poems, the impress of the writer's hand up to a very late date. Alterations and additions, respecting local changes, both in the body of the work, and in notes, indicate the scrupulous pains which the writer bestowed on every production of his pen.

"The Poetical Works of John Edmund Read." Longmans.—So short a time has elapsed since the publication of an edition of these poems in four volumes, that their new appearance in these two large and handsome volumes is all that is necessary for us to mention respecting the present edition. The few prefatory lines tell us that "large portions of the poetry have been re-moulded, and various parts re-written; several new poems have been added, with the omission of many others, and the condensation of all; to the final effect, it is hoped, of rendering this edition less imperfect than those which preceded it!" The readers of Mr. Reade's works will remember, that, whatever the subject may be, it is metaphysically considered.

"The Life and Correspondence of Charles Mathews, the Elder, Comedian. By Mrs. Mathews. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.—The substance of the four large volumes of the first edition, each containing more than 400 pages, is here presented to us in one volume, containing less than 500. This act of condensation has been judiciously and carefully performed by the present edition. It is a book of pleasant gossip. The description of the bodily and mental sufferings which the comedian was enduring, while setting his audience "in a roar," is deeply pathetic. The engravings accompanying the letterpress are, in this instance, really illustrations.

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held the following inquests yesterday:—

The first was upon the body of Sarah Jennings, at the Widow's Asylum, No. 15, Wicklow-street. It appeared from the testimony of Richard Smith, that she had been an inmate of the institution for eight or nine years, and had been occasionally subject to illness. Sometime since she fell down in a fit of apoplexy, after which, she remained in partly a paralytic state. On Sunday night she retired to rest in her usual state of health, but in the morning was found dead in bed by a Mrs. Blanchfield, another inmate. Verdict, died of apoplexy.

The next inquest was held upon the body of Elizabeth Kelly, aged nine years, at the Richmond Hospital. The mother of the child lived at No. 6, Lurgan-street, and deposed that she went out on Monday, leaving the deceased child and two others in the room after her.

Rachel Clough deposed, that she was standing at the hall door when she heard the cry of the child and of her sister; she then ran to her assistance, and saw her clothes all in a blaze; the mother had just returned, and was at the moment talking to witness, but was so shocked by the accident that she was at first unable to give any aid. The child was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where everything was done to relieve her.

The mother being examined, stated that the accident occurred from a younger child raking the fire from the grate, when it happened to catch the clothes of deceased; she was absent only about a quarter of an hour. Verdict—Accidental death.

The third inquest was held upon the body of Catherine Hopkins, aged about 47 years, lying at the house No. 47 North Great Brunswick-street. It appeared from the evidence of Catherine Marlow, that deceased had been in a delicate state of health for a considerable time. She went to bed on Sunday night in her usual health, and died on Monday, after a short but painful illness. Verdict—Died of organic affection of the heart.

The fourth inquest was held upon the body of Anne Connor, aged between two and three years, at Mercer's Hospital. It appeared from the evidence, that the parents of the child resided at No. 6, Nicholas-street, that on Monday morning the father went to his work, and that the mother went out to procure some necessaries. While away, the child raked out the fire, and thus ignited her clothes. On the return of the mother, she found the child's clothes on fire. The child was conveyed to Mercer's Hospital immediately, where she lingered for a while in great pain. Verdict—Accidental death by Burning.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN SESSIONS, 1860.

COUNTY DUBLIN, DIVISION BALBRIGGAN.—Last day for service over £20, 9th June, 1860; under £20, 18th June, 1860; for ejectments, 9th June, 1860. To be heard at same place on the 25th June, 1860.

COUNTY DUBLIN, DIVISION OF KILMAINHAM.—Last day for service over £20, 10th June, 1860; under £20, 18th June, 1860; for ejectments, 10th June, 1860. To be heard at Kilmainham on the 26th June, 1860.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—Last day for service over £20, 4th July, 1860; under £20, 12th July, 1860; for ejectments, 4th July, 1860. To be heard at Green-street on the 20th July, 1860.

Any sum not exceeding £40 can be recovered by civil bill, and above are the last days for service for this session. When the cause of action is for goods sold and delivered, or work and labour, send two copies of the account, when sending instructions. Mr. Costello should have instructions two days previous to last day for service. When sending instructions, please send christian and surname of defendant, in full, place of residence, and the trade, profession, or calling of the defendant. The Chairman and Recorder sit in their respective courts for the despatch of business at 10 o'clock precisely. Defences to civil bills must be entered in the registrar's book before the sitting of the court, on the first day of the sessions in the county of Dublin.

THE GRAND CALEDONIAN BALL.—This annual grand fancy dress ball, for the benefit of the Royal Scottish Hospital and the Caledonian Asylum, is appointed to take place on the 25th inst., at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. The list of the ladies patronesses will be published in a few days, and will comprise the names of the majority of the leading nobility connected with Scotland.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 2d June, 1860—Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £234 15s. 6d.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., £109 1s. 4d.—£343 16s. 10d. Traffic for corresponding week last year—Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £209 10s. 3d.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., £106 13s. 5d.—£316 3s. 8d.

Agricultural interests in France has been occupied with an invention of great importance to vine dressers, and which it is thought might be of equal value to our English hop growers. It is the discovery of a poor workman in the Bordeaux vineyards. It is a cart of ingenious contrivance, which enables the labourer to fill up the furrows hitherto left open by the plough, as the machine advances, thus saving one-half the time and all the hand labour until now required for the planting of the vine. The axletree is long enough to enable the horse and driver to walk in one furrow while one wheel traces another, and the second wheel follows a third line. The wheels are high enough to prevent the vines being touched by the axle. A simple screw lets down the body of the cart, and fills the furrows with the earth it contains. The great silver medal was adjudged to this invention, so valuable did it appear to the jury at Bourdeaux.—"Letter from Paris."

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES. —With reference to the manner in which emigrants to the United States by the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Company's Steam-vessel are treated, a testimonial speaking in highly laudatory terms of the comfort and accomodation experienced by the passengers while on board the above-mentioned company's vessel Edinburgh, was drawn up while at sea on the 20th May, signed by 64 of the passengers, and transmitted from New York to the Messrs. C. & W. D. Seymour & Co., the company's agents in Queenstown. In the testimonial they say:—"It is a great pleasure to us to bear testimony to the comfort and good accommodation on board this vessel. The provisions are of the first quality, the berths very comfortably arranged, the crew and officers the most efficient, and in fact speak highly of the efforts of the company to please all. Every little convenience which the emigrants require has been studiously provided."—*Cork Constitution.*

RECRUITING FOR THE PAPAL ARMY IN CORK.—Enlistment for the Papal army is going on rapidly in this neighbourhood. Yesterday a number of recruits left Youghal for this city by the train which left at a quarter after eight o'clock in the morning. They were belonging to Youghal and its vicinity, and were all young men. They were principally labourers, but some artisans were comprised in their number. The lamentations of their relatives, who accompanied them to the railway station, filled the air as the train when off, reminding one forcibly of the scenes so often witnessed at our quays during the emigration after the famine years in this country. They will leave for Bristol to-day by the Sabrina.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—In consequence of the late tempestuous weather having much retarded the completion of the upper-deck fittings and rigging of this vessel, her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th inst., though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23rd, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York. The delay is, perhaps, on the whole not so unfortunate as it appears, inasmuch as we believe that advantage will be taken of it prior to starting to give a brief, though most thorough, trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton.

DR. CULLEN ON THE EXODUS.

The continued flight of the faithful has begun to excite the alarm of of Dr. Cullen. A monster pastoral in yesterday morning's *Freeman*, addressed to the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, on "the dangers to which the faith of the poor Catholic children is exposed," concludes with the following significant passage. The hit at Father Cahill is palpable:—

"I shall here add one word in regard to emigration which is now proceeding so rapidly, and which has been recommended as a panacea for every evil. No general rule can be given on this subject, but it is clear that any, by remaining at home, consider it probable that they shall be compelled to terminate their days in the disgraceful abodes of crime and wretchedness, poorhouses—if any can find no employment in this country, and if they have friends to receive them beyond the seas, they do well to emigrate. But emigration is not always safe or desirable, and those who may have the means of living at home, ought to consider the dangers they expose themselves to before they determine to leave their native land. I have heard an illustrious bishop of the United States declare that, in his opinion, one half of the workmen who left Ireland were sleeping in their graves within twelve months after their arrival in America. Thousands, who could have gained a subsistence at home by honest labour, are pining away in the streets of the great cities of the New World, or crowding the poorhouses, where, though infinitely better treated than in such Institutons in Ireland, they have yet to endure great privations, religious and physical. It is therefore desirable to caution the people not to allow themselves to be deceived by the glowing reports of prosperity which are sometimes given in our papers. Many who leave Ireland fly from misery at home to greater misery abroad, and are involved in evils of which they had previously no experience. Those who propose to emigrate ought to proceed with great caution, and carefully examine the prospects that are open to them beyond the seas, before they abandon the land of their fathers, though they may have to suffer many persecutions and trials in it. I beg of you, reverned brethren, to caution your flocks on this subject, to put them on their guard against the exaggerated accounts of the advantages of emigration, and to exhort them to proceed with prudence in a matter in which their temporal and spiritual welfare is so deeply interested. In fine, as the enemy of mankind is now so active in persecuting religion, as the Holy See is exposed to so many dangers, and as our faith, and the faith of poor children, is so violently assailed at home, it behoves us to be most vigilant and active in the discharge of all our pastoral duties, and in our exertions to protect the fold of Christ against the ravenous wolves thirsting for the blood of the lambs."

CORK GAS CONSUMERS' COMPANY.—On Saturday a deputation from the Committee of Shareholders waited upon Mr. Maguire, M.P., at his residence, Grenville-place, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to that gentleman in commemoration of the benefits they had derived through his services in the formation and promotion of the Cork Gas Consumers' Company.

A WINDFALL.—We are much pleased to hear that a man named John Rowe, a journeyman painter, of Newport, and a very steady, upright, and deserving man, has just become the possessor of a magnificent fortune of £40,000, by the decease of an uncle in Australia, who has been employed by Mr. Walter Browne, of this town, and by his father and uncle before him, for more than 40 years, without intermission.—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

It is said that a brother of a well-known patron of the turf, has been expelled from a London club for [illegible] candles. The noble delinquent is, we believe, in receipt of £20,000 a year.

At the Levee at Holyrood, on the evening of [illegible] week, at least so runs the story, it appears that a number of pickpockets had, by some means or other, gained admission. Among the persons who had their pockets picked was Lady Belhaven. At a subsequent period of the evening the purse was found empty in the pocket of the Solicitor-General. Perhaps the thief had adopted this delicate method of revenging himself for some previous prosecution.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and [illegible] Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth on [illegible], Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred, [illegible] patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and [illegible] method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is [illegible] or parties that never discolour, and answers where every other [illegible] of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, [illegible] from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and [illegible]. MR W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late [illegible] Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of this [illegible] ginal, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation [illegible] the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. [illegible] extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system [illegible] briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, [illegible] perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the [illegible] Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell [illegible] being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. Egar, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing [illegible] deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of [illegible] on the most scientific principle on payment of a [illegible] fee.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made Department. RICHARD ALLEN, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted in cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired in the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting from excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, [illegible] of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, [illegible] dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back [illegible] and all the many infirmities incident to youth and manhood, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by the [illegible] of renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the treatment of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring [illegible] tial treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.

A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultations from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till [illegible] o'clock. Observe the address,

27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Acute Rheumatism.—In severe pains in the joints or muscles, after due fomentation with warm water, the soothing action of this Ointment is most remarkable; it seems at once to lessen inflammation, ease pain, reduce the swelling, restore the free circulation, and expel the disease. For these complaints, indeed, Holloway's Ointment and Pills are an infallible specific. The Ointment should be rubbed as near the part as the patient can bear; it is absorbed and directly conveyed to the diseased textures, where, acting on nerves, vessels, and glands, it will arrest disease and again establish healthy action. The aperient qualities of the Pills have the happiest effect in [illegible] the [illegible]ment.

BIRTHS.

Eccles—June 4, at Drogheda, the wife of the Rev. John [illegible], of a daughter.

Guest—June 4, at Spring Park, Shinrone, the wife of James [illegible], Esq., of a daughter.

Hewitt—On the 2nd instant, at 10, Cromwell-terrace, [illegible], the wife of Mr. George F. Hewitt, of a son.

Kennedy—On the 4th instant, at No. 3, Wellington-place, Upper [illegible] street, the wife of Alexander D. Kennedy, solicitor, of a [illegible].

Miller—On the 1st instant, in Bedford-place, [illegible], of Mr. Serjeant Miller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Brown and Sherwood—31st May, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. Canon Boyd, incumbent of Paddington, assisted by the Rev. Alfred Viner, vicar of Badgworth, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], of her Majesty's Indian Army, to Lucy, the second daughter of the late Richard Crozier Sherwood, Esq., of [illegible] tenham.

Millerd and Godfrey—2nd June, at Magourney Church, [illegible] T. Hallaran, Augustus Millerd, Esq., son of James [illegible], of Smyrna Cottage, to Anne, daughter of Dr. Godfrey, of Broom Hill, county Cork.

Newington and Davies—30th May, at St. John's, Jersey, by the Rev. J. W. Todd, Sydenham, the Rev. J. S. Stanton, minister of [illegible] lewell Chapel, Stone Newington, to Mrs. Davies, relict of the late Rev. J. J. Davies, of Luton, and eldest daughter of the late [illegible] Fletcher, Esq., of Union Dock, Limehouse.

Taylor and Massy—2nd June, at Coachford, county Cork, by the Rev. Thomas T. Hallaran, John Parker Taylor, Esq., [illegible] sage West, to Annie, only daughter of the late George [illegible], Esq., Glanville, county Limerick.

DEATHS.

Barton—3rd June, at Hardwicke-street, in this city, Alicia, [illegible] fant daughter of the Rev. George Barton, aged four [illegible] eleven days.

Butler—2nd June, of bronchitis, at the residence of her [illegible] M. O'Bryen, Esq., The Lodge, Ardee, county Louth, [illegible] ler, relict of F. Butler, Esq., late of Cregg, county [illegible] 74 years.

Creagh—31st May, at Stammer Park, Ennis, deeply [illegible] Mary Creagh, eldest daughter of the late Major C. [illegible] gerry, county Clare.

Edgar—1st June, at 39, Aungier-street, in this city, [illegible].

Tobin—At the residence of his mother-in-law, at [illegible] James Tobin, Great Britain-street, in this city.

Vallings—14th February, on board the Bienheim, on [illegible] home from Calcutta, James Vallings, Esq., Bengal Army, [illegible] 31 years, third son of the late F. Vallings, Esq., [illegible] place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, JUNE 5.—ARRIVED—[illegible] burg, wheat; Tyne, St. John's, N.B., timber; Maria [illegible] wheat; Ceres, Stettin, timber; Urania, Hamburg, wheat; Nantes, flour; Neptunus, Ibrail, Indian corn; [illegible] malt; Mars, Wexford, goods; Temora, London, goods; Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Inverness, wheat; Jane Roberts, Rochester, timber; [illegible] vessels.

SAILED—Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Wave, Dundalk, [illegible] Mary Anne Whitehaven, boxes; Gien Messel, Bangor, [illegible] Bristol, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; [illegible] mouth, troops; Foyle, Portsmouth, troops; Mary Jane, [illegible] L.H. stores.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 6.

Morning Tide, 12-23. Evening Tide, 12-46.

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